INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 154 BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 28 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,943
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 691
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Oct	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.	
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.	
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.	
2nd ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
9th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	30th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22160. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR ... (Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Box No. 29402.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drum Rs. 2-8, 2 drums Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Pioneer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927: WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, ... CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK having knowledge of Machinery line, a shorthand typist preferred. See personally between 5 and 6 p.m. BATLIBOI AND CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R527

WANTED—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Guzarat Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director.
R467

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES one strong in English and Sanskrit the other in English and Mathematics. Apply stating saary required with particulars. MANAGER, M. M. Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A 29447.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEER to work as leveller in Jhol Hiral (Sind) Survey. Pay Rs. 60 to 200 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 29436

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be provided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

DO YOU PLAY TENNIS?
If so take advantage of our bargain offer in Shirts.
3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7-2, or 6 Shirts for Rs. 14. Packing and postage free to any address in India. First class material at rock bottom price.
SOMETHING FOR NOTHING?
Not quite; but as near as possible. We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters 26" x 22" to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. And they are dusters as strong and serviceable as any you can buy.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 3 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

FREE.—A Copy of JAPAN DIRECTORY (old edition) will be supplied free to purchaser of MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY, 1927. Price Rs. 10. EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, RAJKOT.
L. R522.

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma. other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial netts Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned by name Mulchand Vilchand Shah, carrying on business in the firm-name of Chhaganlal Virchand at Sutar Bazaar, near Pydhoni, Bombay, have closed that firm from 25th October, 1927, and so all those who are concerned with that firm must show me their accounts of owings or debts in eight days' interval.

If my son by name Bhikhabhai Mulchand or any one would carry on business on the name of Chhaganlal Virchand or on my name, without my permission, I am not responsible for them.

MULCHAND VIRCHAND SHAH.
R524

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received uptil 5th November, 1927 for supply of 60,000 maunds of grass fodder in Rajputana.

Apply to No. 2045, Advt Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle".
29404.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 14249 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 119796 to 119805 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Merwan Behram Irnee has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 27th October, 1927.
R525

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMALLI HASANJI BOHRA, of Bombay, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever, a piece of land admeasuring Three thousand (3000) square yards, being the northern portion of his land bearing Survey No. 20, Pot No. 1, of Bandivli, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, upon and in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, 25th October, 1927.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
29442.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1559 OF 1927.
Re. THAKORDAS HARKISONDAS, carrying on business in Bombay in the name, style and firm of Harilal Thakordas Patel at Bhuleshwar and at Surat in the name, style and firm of Thakordas Harkisondas ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: MAHASUKHLAL MANSUKHLAL ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed THAKORDAS HARKISONDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1927.
(Sd.) M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.
29453

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDWARD PHILIP MORAES, of Vile Parle, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever the Southern half portion, admeasuring 612 square yards, of Final Plot Number 72 C of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri, this 27th day of October, 1927.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
29452

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

Bombay Widows, Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
SAJANJI SADANANI DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT HUMMMAM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the above day and address made to order very handsome various designs dining drawing and bedroom furniture consisting of Jacobean sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters to match electric cabinet, gramophone, "C" quality Godrej's safe, rich leather cushioned Chesterfield suites, fancy mirror back cabinets, Jecobean drawing room suites, card tables, silver show cases, hatstands and bureau writing desks, large silver centre piece and China vases, inlaid zunda wardrobes, Jecobean and plain dressing tables with side mirrors and almirahs to match office tables, and chairs, steel ice chests, iron beds, plush reeting sofa, steel meatsafes, best platedware, etc

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SPARINGLY USED SEASONWOOD LATEST STYLE ARTISTIC COMPLETE BUNGALOW FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 31 New Marine Lines, behind Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Court, Queen's Road, Fort, furniture comprising automatic dining tables, chairs, dinnerwaggons and plain and mirror back Jecobean sideboards to match rich carpets, China and brassware, Jecobean curios and silver cabinets, rich cradle spring Chesterfield suites library book cases, get leg and centre tables, folding screens, glass bureau writing desks, gramophone and hat stands, standard electric lamps and drawing room suites to match, portable gramophones, steel fire proof safes, marble top tables, reeling sofas, office tables and chairs Jecobean single beds with box mattress, single and double glass and panelled door almirahs, dressing tables, shaving stands and lady's chival glass to match marble washing tables, solid zundah wardrobes, hall clocks, meatsafe, cupboards, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—
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Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st October, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the specially made-to-order household furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, sofas, phonograph and stands, teapoys, swings, carpets, brass bowls, leather suit cases, rolled top table, safe, etc., etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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G. K. Gokhale	Vidyasagar
Sir Rash Behari Ghose	Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Dewan C. Rangacharlu
R. N. Mudholkar	R. Ragunatha Rau
Lord Sinha	Ghalib
Motilal Nehru	Rabindranath Tagor
Lala Lajpat Rai	Bankim Chatterjee
Syed Hasan Imam	Toru Dutt
Hakim Ajmal Khan	Michael Madhusudan Dutt
Krito Das Pal	rs. Sarojini Naidu
Gipluuker	Sir J. C. Bose
M. K. Gandhi	Sir P. C. Ray
Aurabindo Ghose	Kashinath Telang
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer
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PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL BUYING

New York, Oct. 26.

The New York futures market opened 8 points lower but ruled lrm on continued short covering and general buying. The Secretary of the Agricultural Department of U. S. A. pubished a statement that the ginning figures upto 17th inst. represent about two-thirds of the Cotton crop and is likely to stimulate demand. This statement is rather imaginary however was received with a further rise in the prices of American Cotton. Basis continue firm with good spot demand but covering of short contracts is likely to result in a weath technical state, which may induce rather free hedge selling on strong market. Although present rise may continue further, we do not think it safe to buy after an advance of 1-1/2 cent during the last two days. We believe it will be safe to await for lower prices and advise taking profits in strong markets.

The close of the New York marketwas firm at a rise of 54 to 60 points. Spot Cotton improved 60 points to 21.40c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 48 to 51 points. Middling spot 50 points higher to 21 18c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Think that the report from Washington that the Secretary of Agriculture regards ginnings published yesterday as representing about two-thirds of the crop, will stimulate demand."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable date 26th inst. 3-30 p.m.)

"Strength due to statement of the Secretary Agriculture Department that the last ginning figures represent about two-thirds of the crop."

Private Cables.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January Highest 20-55 (at about the close) lowest 19.80 (10.12 a.m.).

Netw York. Oct. 26th.

Janpary Highest 21-15 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 20.44 (at the opening.).

Munds and Winslow:—"Secretary of Agricultural Bureau announces that the ginning report represents two-thirds of the crop confirming our crop estimate of 12,200,000 bales.

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by buying on reaction theory and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Nek York, Oct. 26.
December	21.00 plus .60
January	21.08 plus .56
March	21.28 plus .60
May	21.42 plus .54
July	21.40 plus .62
Middling Spot	21.40 plus .60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26th.	
January	21.21 plus .48
March	21.39 plus .51
Middling Spot	21.18 plus .50

NEW YORK.

New York 10-30.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.80
March	21.02
May	21.15
New York, Noon Call.	
January	20.82
March	21.03
May	21.18
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
January	21.06
March	21.19
May	21.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Oct. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 72,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 19,000 bales.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 26.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 26-10-27	3382000
Receipts Yesterday 26-10-27	72000
Exports to date 26-10-27	1840000
Stock at Ports 21-10-27	20190000
Stock Interior Towns 21-10-27	997300
Stock Liverpool 21-10-27	1015000
Visible Supply 21-10-27	5024060
Quantity in Sight 21-10-27	4992000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 26-10-27	4374000
Receipts Yesterday 26-10-27	85000
Exports to date 26-10-27	2263000
Stock at Ports 21-10-27	2092000
Stock Interior Towns 21-10-27	1973000
Stock Liverpool 21-10-27	768000
Visible Supply 21-10-27	4691000
Quantity in Sight 21-10-27	57990000

LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL BUYING

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 22 points but reached 7 points on profit taking. Prices again improved on general buying and better New York Cables caused a firm close at 35 to 37 points. Spot Cotton continues in good demand sales being 10,000 Bales and prices improved 58 points to 11.46d. per lb.

Empire futures gained 37 points in sympathy with Americans, while Egyptians were rather quiet but steady at a rise of 19 to 23 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open about 12 points on the 27th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

October 25th.

Ginnings much less than expected. Indicate a crop of possibly less than last Agricultural Bureau report estimate. We have a favourable opinion of the market.

October 26th.

9-15 a.m.—No precipitation. Warm.

9-15 p.m.—Straddle buying and general buying. Weekly Government weather report favourable for picking and ginning.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents "Weekly weather report construed slightly bullish.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—"American friends say 'ginnings confirm small crop ideas.' " Mils buying, little hedge selling, offering small."

Grunning and Co:—"Weather conditions during the past week have been unfavourable. The tendency is to reduce crop estimates Speculators are buying futures freely. The South offering very little."

From Liverpool dated the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th inst:—

"New York cables:— Weather continues favourable, if decline continues expect weaker basis next week."

"Ginners expected 8,300,000."

"American friends say ginnings confirm small crop ideas."

"Have received the following cable from our New York friends:—Europe Mills buying little hedge selling offering small."

From New York dated the 22nd., 23rd., 25th and 26th inst:

"Recommend selling expecting increase Southern offering and indifferent trade support."

"Cotton market has declined on stale long liquidation and daily hedging period may decline further on continuation long liquidation but hedging should begin taper off and confidently believe purchases present levels eventually handsome profits."

"Ginning figures not upto expectation but inconclusive good weather and crop movement against sustained advance."

"Expect Washington report Secretary Agriculture regards yesterday ginnings to present about 2/3 crop stimulates demand."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
October	11.18 plus .37
November	11.13 plus .37
December	11.12 plus .36
January	11.14 plus .36
February	11.10 plus .36
March	11.11 plus .37
April	11.07 plus .36
May	11.08 plus .36
June	11.02 plus .36
July	10.99 plus .36
August	10.86 plus .36
September	10.68 plus .36
October	10.57 plus .35
Middling Spot	11.46

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Scinde Good	8.60
Scinde Fully Good	8.80
Scinde Fine	9.00
Bengal Good	8.60
Bengal Fully Good	8.80
Bengal Fine	9.00
Oomra Good	9.15
Oomra Fully Good	9.40
Oomra Fine	9.65
Broach Good	9.55
Broach Fully Good	9.85
Broach Fine	10.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 26
October	18.56
November	18.70
December	18.72
January	18.74
February	18.74
March	18.78
April	18.78
May	18.78
June	18.65
July	18.60
August	18.60
September	18.60
October	18.60
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.00

SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 26. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Following a further rise in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 400 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to 403/8 on short covering. At this level there was some profit taking and the market ruled quiet but steady and was quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach Apl/May	400	404	400	402/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	369	371	369	369/9
Bengal Dec/Jan	334/8	336	334/8	335

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Liverpool opened 11 points higher but later cables showed it easy. Locally Broach Apl/May opened at Rs. 399/8 and ruled steady with a small business. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	399/8	400	397/8	399/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	366/8	367	366	366/9
Bengal Dec/Jan	332	333	332	332

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 27
October	235.00+.3.10
January	242.30+.1.30
April	246.90+.1.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Oct. 27
Bengal D.J.	332
Broach A.M.	400
Oomra D.J.	367

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 27		
	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good
Bengal	365	359	352
Sindh/American	363	357	350

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 27.

In full-pressed Bales. 22-10-27	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh	575	1774
Central India	6992	6072
Barsi and Nagar	1204	414
Hyderabad-Gaorani	560	110
Berar .. 253	2957	1538
Central Provinces	2653	569
Total Oomras 255	15941	10477
Dholera	12145	1972
N.W. Provinces .. 384	4971	1954
Rajputana .. 151	1440	5493
Sind-Punjab .. 208	4771	2877
Broach ..	2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar	2337	5376
Westerns-Northerns 2	2636	6309
Cocanada	..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4013	3743
Persian 155	1855	1879
American	18038	13812
Egyptian and African	4288	1195
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts 2		
Total.	1153 81,861	66,125

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 20th Oct.

In full pressed Bales. 22-10-27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1152 57,000	36,679
Japan & China	56,989	13578
Coast Ports ..	2692	1949
Up-country by Rail	10,873	14570
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	2920	320
Total	1152 130479	67096

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Beubal Superfine M.G.	345		
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	+ 8	+ 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	380		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380	+23	+19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	375		
Arvi Fine M.G.	375	+14	+11
Amraoti Fine M.G.	370		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	370	+ 4	+ 2/3
Malkapur Fine M.G.	360/68		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	+ 1	— 4/5
Muthia Fine M.G.	360		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	370		
Indore/Ujjain	365		
Burwah Sanavad	370		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	390	+13	
Broach F.G.M.G.	385		
Western Good M.G.	375/80		
Western H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	430/35		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	410		
Compta F.G.M.G.	410		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.C.	—		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 27

100	Elphinstone Mill	Khadakya	372
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Kosi	349
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	367
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Hapur	345
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Bagalkot	333
100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Khadakya	372
100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Bengal	31
100	H. Mehta	Belari	409
100	G. V. Lanke	Kekri	311
100	A. Damodar	Jalgaon	356
100	Jamshed Mill	Barl	303
100	Currimbhai	Bagalkot	391
100	Currimbhai	Kasganj	303
100	Currimbhai	Comptah	461
100	Currimbhai	Bridhgaon	410

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 27.
Ready	21 7 6
National City Bank	21 9 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 0
Magasar	21 7 0

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 27.
London Ready	25 13 0
London Forward	25 14 0
London/Shanghai Opening	2 6 10
Closing	2 6 10

Ready 58/12.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Kartika	58/9	58/10	58-9	58-10
Magasar	58/10	58/11	58/10	58/11

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab)) Oct. 25

Wheat Ready	4 2 0	to 4 12	0
Wheat Magar		4 5	6
Gram Ready	3 12 0	to 4 2	0
Gram Jeth		3 9	0
Cottonseeds Ready		3 5	0
Cottonseeds Maghar		3 4	0
Cottonseed Poh		3 4	0
Kapas Ready	12 0 0	to 13 0	0
Cotton Ready		31 0	0
Rapeseed Ready	7 12 0	to 8 8	0

Arrival:—

Kapas	500 mds.
Grain	500 mds.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 27

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 907.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 967.
Bank's buying D D 952.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 D.st D P 124.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135-1|4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-13.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-14.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. China bought. Sellers holding back. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-15/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.06.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3 months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3-4 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Market. Tone.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In Pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India. Remittances during the week ending 22nd October 1927 725,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 22nd October 1927 11,095,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 22nd October 1927 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 22nd October 1927 725,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 22nd October 1927 16,669,000.

"Mysticor's" Clients All Made Profits.

They sold at Rs. 385/8 and 384/- bought back at 381/- and on TUESDAY went long at 381/-.

IN ONE NIGHT THEY MADE HANDSOME PROFITS.

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See you get early advice and are on the right side.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	5-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102 7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71
Consols	55-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	100-1/2 xd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 26.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	28.46
T.T. Milan on London	89.20
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.07
T.T. London on Prague	164.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 26.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .... £4|4|11

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
Nov.|Dec. delivery sellers 29|6.
Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery sellers 29|9.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-10-0
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec shipment sellers £17-0-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Dec|Jan. shipment Hull paid £14-17-6.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-15-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49|6.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49.
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers 51|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
Jan|May per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct| Dec. per cwt. 14|3-1|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|4

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C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

M.M.G.—Cotton. Think the advance is only temporary. Would sell short on strong markets.

N.K.L.—Cloth sales. India Mills about 20,000 bales. Japanese 7,000 bales. English practically nil.

T. U. D.—Silver. Expect steady markets within scalping limits.

PRODUCE MARKET.

	Bombay, Oct. 27.
Wheat May	7 7 0
Wheat January	7 7 6
Linseed May	10 6 0
Wheat Pissi Ready	7 7 0
Wheat Karachi	7 8 0
Linseed bold Ready	10 3 0
Linseed small Ready	9 14 0
Teelseed Dec/Jan	12 15 0
Gram Punjab Apl/May	40 8 0
Castorseed Ready	49 0 0
Castorseed May	9 8 0
Groundnuts	56 2 0
Cottonseed Dec./Jan	4 4 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 22nd inst.

Wheat	2,900 cwts
Linseed	1,704 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,076 ,,
Poppyseed	134 ,,
Groundnuts	13,579 ,,
Castorseed	2,325 ,,
Rice	67,175 ,,
Myrabollams	319 ,,
Cottonseed	2,210 ,,
Gram	2,518 ,,
Joowar	98 ,,
Maize	1,202 ,,
Bajree	820 ,,
Coal	150 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbbed lb. Spot: Sellers 1|5-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 26.

	£
Copper English best Selected	62-3/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	266-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 26.

..... 486.56

SAKLATVALA FLESMIH AGAIN

REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE "INTERESTING INVALID."

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

After the last operation on Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., I took the journey to the Highgate Medical and Nursing Home, where he lay recovering and just about to return to his home in the same Highgate Road. The surroundings are delightful, even in our inclement autumn weather. The day of the visit happened to be one of those few precious interludes of dry bright weather, when the English climate presents samples of a characteristic sweet freshness that extorts admiration even from the critics.

The Nursing Home itself overlooks one of the northern "Lungs of London," Parliament Hill Fields, which lie to the south of Hempstead Heath and the newly acquired Ken Wood. An uninterrupted zone of open lands sends its health-giving air to the favoured occupants of Highgate. It seems a far cry from the crowded streets of the East End, the lanes and courts of the Central London area, or the famed "purlieus of Battersea" of Southern London. So the journalists refer to Mr. Saklatvala's parliamentary constituency; but by its friends and denizens Battersea is reagrded as "The Mecca of the Municipal Socialists"; and the proximity of Claphem and Andsworth Commons is a source of health and enjoyment to the third-of-a-million inhabitants.

It was not in Battersea that Mr. Saklatvala acquired septic tonsils. They were infected in some of the innumerable dwelling places of Demos which are still, today, a disgrace to our boasted civilisation. A missionary of his type will, infallibly, in the course of his perpetual pilgrimage, pick up some of the bacteria that may, and in his case did, get the upper hand in the contest between nature and disease. In the serene atmosphere of the Highgate Road one ceases to wonder that the majority of its inhabitants regard this as a perfect world, and critics thereof a danger to peace and order. No surroundings can create such an illusion in the type of mentality that is possessed by the Saklatvalas of the human race. With them, the home is a barrack were the worn soldier recuperates for the war which is his duty and his vocation.

Nothing of that is evident to the visitor to such a place of peace and security as the Highgate Nursing Home. Beyond the reach of political or religious war, it breathes and it accords rest, comfort and hope to the sick.

NURSING HOMES.

The comparatively modern advent of these institutions has caused some of the sceptical and iconoclastic to regard them as but a part of what they regard as the octopus of professionalism, which has created new demands on the human family, with the prime motive of providing openings for numbers of favoured persons. This is incorrect. The Nursing Home provides the much needed equivalent of the hospital, on a private basis. In the past, the patient or family desirious of avoiding the perhaps unavoidable rushing-through, rapid treatment and hasty dismissal characterising hospital work was forced to have operations and nursing performed in the home, which was in many ways inadequate. Now the family physician or surgeon can treat or operate in suitable and safe surroundings, and the patient can take all the time that is necessary or that he can afford.

Besides removing to the Highgate Home, Mr. Saklatvala had the great advantage of having two accomplished professional men who had attended his family for years, and, as one might expect, these gentlemen were Indians. Knowing their high repute, I was anxious to take the occasion to learn more of their life work which is a matter of genuine interest to all Indians. First then, I called at the excellent Home, where I found the "Distinguished Invalid,' receiving a call from Mrs. Schri Saklatvala and able to attend to some amount of correspondence and other business. It was evident that the removal of his diseased tonsils had been eminently successful and that he was on the high-road to recovery. Very soon he left for his residence, where he now feels very well, all things considered, and regards himself as possessed of "a new lease of life".

The physician in charge of the medical care of Mr. Saklatvala is Dr Fram Gotla, whom I called upon in St. George's Square, Belgravia. Dr. Gotla is an amiable and attractive personality, and his repute is high in his profession. After a brilliant career in Bombay University, he came over in 1891 and intended to return with the benefits of his experience and qualifications to India. Events prevented this, and he was inclined at the time to gird at the decrees of fate. Certain it is, however, that what has been India's loss has been our gain; for, starting to practise here, he has remained ever since, conducting a practice that has been not only successful but of high public

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some statement on a subject that interests myself. That is: The tendency of rich Indians to journey here only to seek at once European practitioners of high prominence, and to ignore the equally qualified and renowned men of their own nationality. I found the Doctor adamant on this point; he, very properly, would not even appear to broach on ground that is covered by a very rigid professional etiquette. All that I could accumulate on the subject, however, I have added to this article; for it is of public importance.

Dr. Gotla preferred to talk of his patient. He regards Mr. Saklatvala as now assured, with reasonable care, of restored health and capacity for work. The removal of the tonsils by Dr. K M. Pardhy is the last of a consistent treatment necessitated by the over-talking and overwork of the patient. Some time during his excessive and exhausting career he has encountered septic infection in some locality he has visited. Indeed, said the Doctor, you can tell him and his friends that he sacrificed health for his work, and that he must now moderate his programme of toil, or only by reasonable care will he keep the health he has regained.

I learned that the tonsils, which certainly perform, as do all organs, a function in the healthy frame, are no loss to one who has the misfortune to have them attacked by disease. They not only cease to perform their normal functions, but become themselves sources of infection; therefore their removal when diseased is a gain in every way.

INDIA SELF-SUFFICING.

The Doctor had one message for the Indian public which he thinks quite within professional limits, and on which he spoke with intense conviction "I cannot understand," he said, "why medical men in India should recommend a European visit to patients either regarded by themselves as beyod hope or suffering from conditions which should be within the powers of Indian practitioners. There ought to be in India both physicians and surgeons capable of handlig all cases, and also capable and confident to recognise that a European visit is useless."

In further conversation I gathered that the earnest hope of Dr. Gotla is, that the day will soon come when there will be a sufficiency of brilliant surgeons and physicians in India to train a young generation of medical men to the same standard with themselves. This will, assuredly, remove the necessity for many Indians coming to Europe and spending large sums on surgical treatment.

The Doctor cited the cases of Japan and China, nations which have much later than India adopted Western education. How is it, he asked, that one does not see, in London, crowds of Japanese or Chinese on pilgrimage to this country for treatment? "In my opinion," said Dr. Gotla, "there are plenty of facilities (let us say in Bombay to secure efficiency in both the medical and surgical crafts. It is a great pity that those opportunities are not properly utilised."

A FLY IN THE AMBER.

"Perhaps" he continued, "one cause that is at work operating against India's attainment of this ideal can be briefly alluded to. Men of fine attainments and high qualifications return to India from here, and these young Indians, who, if they remained here would do a large amount of honorary clinical work in hospitals, find themselves on their arrival in India at once occupied with the insistent and anxious sick, rich and poor. They are committed to a career as consultants right away, being so sought after and they have no time for hospital work, where they would be training the younger generation and advancing them to higher standards."

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT A MAN?"

"There is another side to it, too. Devoting all their time to private practice, they may make large incomes but they exhaust themselves at 50, or even 40, when the medical man is in the prime of his knowledge and value to humanity. This is regrettable from every point of view."

The close of a most interesting interview was marked by another suggestive message. Dr. Gotha desired to state his opinion that the position in England of the private and family practitioner was very different from, and superior to, the position accorded by public custom in India. The Doctor sympathised with those numerous young colleagues in India who were not treated by the general public with the same confidence and respect as is accorded to family doctors in England. I am informed that it is not at all unusual to find a patient calling in one doctor in the morning, and, without his knowledge and assent, having a second in the afternoon, and even a third in the evening. In England it is so unusual that such a patient would have some doubts cast on his reason.

These very valuable facts still leave me in the position that I must personally, as a layman, give the Indian public my own view as to those visitors to these shores who deliberately avoid their own countrymen who are in practice here. In my opinion it is more than unpatriotic, it is bad for their personal interests In my opinion people from India should first consult some of those Indians practising here for years past. This would save them unnecessary expense. Bombay residents whom I have known have been to my knowledge recommended to see great outstanding names, possessing a public or literary fame. They are received by people not necessarily in touch with their requirements, and several stages with several delays h to be traversed, at a higher cost th uld have been incurred by the plan recommend. In some cases the difference has been a matter of some hundreds of pounds.

Like the employment of a capable guide, on arrival in a strange city, the consultation of an Indian practitioner in the beginning of affairs would not merely be the proper thing to do but the most profitable in the long run. Such an adviser can work just as well, and his work can be followed up, when required, by the friends or recommended practitioners, at a saving (not to owell on money), of weeks in the treatment, in many cases. I understand that medical men cannot discuss such things, but I am not under any such embargo, and I declare that "Indian guides," so to speak, will put the sick visitor to England on to the proper course of action. It seems to me, too, that the matter of sympathy, that must exist more beween nationals than between different races, will operate to the benefit of the patient.

So little would this be in any way irregular, that it is the regular custom for Englishmen travelling abroad to consult Englishmen when they are available in the cities of their sojourn.

DR. K. M. PARDHY.

We will, however, get back to our professional gentlemen, and deal now with another eminent man, the surgeon of Mr. Saklatvala's family, Dr. K. M. Pardhy is another amiable and courteous Indian, as most Indians are; and, in fairness to the profession he adorns, it is well to admit that those qualities are characteristic of the doctor and the Surgeon of every race.

Dr. Krishna Moreshwar Pardhy was born in Nagpur, Central Provinces, India. His father was extra-Assistant Commissioner in Central Provincee, and must have been a man of remarkable personality. In passing, I would say that the family is a very old and well-known one. Not in the English sense, where old families count back a few centuries. Dr. Pardhy's family traces thirty generations. He was educated in Nagpur Sitaburdi primary school. This school was originally started by his father and was already a big establishment. On securing a leaving scholarship (middle school exam.) he joined the Hislop College, Nagpur. He passed the Matric. and First Arts exams. of Calcutta University and joined Grant Medical College, Bombay, in 1895. He obtained the degree of L.M.S. Bombay in 1899, and gained a scholarship in Surgery in Grant Medical College in his final year. Dr. Pardhy served as Sectional Medical Officer on plague duty in Bombay till April 1900.

Before he settled to his life work in England, Dr. Pardhy had experiences that would alone have sufficed to make his life a remarkable one.

He went to South Africa during the Boer War in May 1900, as civil surgeon of the Indian Contingent, and saw service in Natal, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony, gaining the medal with two clasps. After six months' service in South Africa he was sent to England as medical officer in charge of invalid English soldiers. Landed in England November 1900, he decided to obtain the highest British qualifications in surgery. He passed his M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.R.C.P. (London) within three months of his arrival

Dr. Pardhy obtained the post of House Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, in 1904, not without the difficulties inseparable from the Indian seeking such appointments. Once in his position, he gave such satisfaction that he was granted, as an inducement to remain, increments of salary each year. He remained about three years, a record never previously attained, so far as I can learn.

He obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1910. He studied anatomy under the celebrated Professor of Anatomy, Prof. Arthur Robinson, in Birmingham.

Offered the post of Honorary Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary in 1911, Dr. Pardhy accepted. This was an honour never before (or since) accorded to an Indian, that of surgeon to an English public hospital.

Dr. Pardhy, owing to the increasing number of patients from London and the South seeking his advice and services as surgeon, found it necessary to take consulting rooms in Harley Street, London, where many well-known Indians have visited him from the commencement of his attending there.

He is now Senio Honorary Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary. He has had, in the last sixteen years, fifteen Indians working under him as his House Surgeon for varying periods,—a very practical way, as it seems to me of proving his interest in his countrymen and of raising the status of his nation. These surgeons have been trained under him and have now very successful practices and careers in Bombay and other parts of India.

The Doctor in 1911 married Miss Hannam, and they have a charming family of three children, a boy now 15, and two daughters of 14 and 11 years.

The gifted surgeon has received expressions of appreciation of his skill from surgeons and physicians in England and other countries.

The average man may well marvel at the application and high attainments of such a man; but the said average man will be wrong if he thinks that what I have briefly outlined exhausts the tale of activities. He is fond of sports and athletics. He was honorary instructor in gymnastics (while a student) in Grant Medical College Gymkhana. He played hockey for the county of Cornwall. Also cricket, tennis and hockey for several English clubs. Indeed, among his most valued trophies is his gold medal in wrestling, obtained in 1910 for light weight championship of the Midlands.

We have known of the great reputation of Dr. Pardhy in the Midlands for some time past. He has now a wide practice over England, among all classes, from the very high to the very poor. His private practice almost entirely consists of patients sent to him for expert opinion and operations by the English general practitioners, who have a high opinion of his skill and ability as a surgeon. And yet this great man has not forgotten his country. His house in Birmingham is open at all times to Indians, and is a centre of English-Indian intercourse, a meeting ground for comprehension and equality. His compatriots will be glad to learn that for all his close and successful association with the English profession Dr. Pardhy takes an active interest in all Indian affairs in this country. He was Founder and many times President of the Birmingham Indian Association and the Birmingham Oriental Association. He is Senior Trustee of the Indian Conference held annually held in England.

PROFESSIONAL RESERVE.

On medical matters I found the Doctor, quite properly, disinclined to make statements. He thinks the patient, Mr. Saklatvala, is himself the best answer to enquiries as to his health. As a journalist I was bound to get some message and I send it though brief. Dr. Pardhy said "I want to tell the people of India that some of my best friends and most trusted ones are Englishmen who stood by me through thick and thin, even in times of intense difficulty.

"As to training the medical youth in India, it has my sincerest good wishes. It must not be forgotetn when we deplore the slow development of a confident and competent profession in India, that it is only very recently that Indians were permitted to hold those honorary appointments in hospitals which permit the training of Indians by Indians and will now increasingly, even if slowly, make for the elevation of the tatus of Indian medicine and surgery."

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Fluctuations have been wide the lowest and highest prices for December delivery having been 19.42 and 21.05 cents respectively. The sixth Ginning Report was issued on Tuesday and stated that 8,119,000 bales had been ginned prior to 18th October. This figure was somewhat smaller than anticipated and in the opinion of many confirms the last Bureau Crop estimate of slightly over 12 1|2 million bales. During the last two days there was heavy short covering and prices have again been advanced to over the 21 cent level. This price should again meet hedge selling. As the supply for this section is more than ample we do not think trade interests will be hustled into purchases, but will continue a policy of hand to mouth buying, especially as there appears to be little activity in the cloth and yarn markets.

Weather over the week has been favourable and as a very large percentage of the crop has now been secured the danger of frost damage daily becomes smaller. We again advise sales.

The local market has not followed the advance in America fully, quotations this morning being about Rs. 12 higher than a week ago. Practically all the buying in Bombay has been on speculative account and in spite of the more attractive parity the technical position of the Bombay market is weak. From now on there will be a very heavy crop movement as farmers will hurry forward their kappas to secure the profitable prices now obtainable. This must lead to heavy hedge selling in Bombay. In addition the demand for cloth and yarn continues very poor. Sales over the Diwali holidays have been extremely disappointing and the prices obtained on the basis of present cotton prices show a substantial loss to manufacturers. We are of opinion that the coming large Indian crop cannot be marketed at present prices and we continue to advise short sales.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotataions by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, today:

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17/8
Ceylon Planters	41
Ceylon Rubber	54
Clanes Estateas	31/8
Cochin Rubber	51/8
Eila Tea	200
Estates Co. of Uva	28/8
Fairlawn Estate	38
Frocester Estates	70
Hatbawe Rubber	14/8
Honiton Rubber	11
Horawala Rubber	51
Indo-Malay Estates	23
Jambularle T. & Rub.	16
Jelong Rubber	20/8
Kalutara Company	48
Kalutara Rubber	24
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	31/8
Lanka Rubber	85
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	53
Matale Valley Rub.	39
Meall Mor Estte	30
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	55
North-Western Rub.	26/8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	31
Rubber Growers'	42/8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	225
Talegaswella Tea	65
Torrington Tea	22
Udabage Tea	80
Udapolla Rubber	26
Ullswater Rubber	20
Vogan Tea	57/8

Remarks:—Market Steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.87 Cents.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 26.

Cottonseed Bombay:—

Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £8-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay:—

Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria ton:—

Oct.|Nov. shipment paid £19-7-6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRON FIRMING UP.

CEMENT SHARES CONTINUE STRONG.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton mill shares opened better in sympathy with advancing tendency of raw cotton values. There was a fairly large volume of business in the market and prices closed very steady.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron ordinary and deferreds shares ruled very firm on reported buying by a professional operator.

CEMENT SHARES:

Cement shares continue very strong. Bundi was in impressive demand on reports that there being great demand for the output which is about 7,000 tons per month. It is said that with a veiw to increase the output of 3,000 tons, new shares are likely to be issued at par giving a chance of one share to holders of 4 shares.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Hydros were steady, Burmahs and Alcocks were steady. Tata Oil shares were in good demand. New India were firm. Scindia shares ruled very steady.

SECURITIES:—

The market ruled steady with a small business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80-4.

Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 91.

Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 64

Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27|12.

Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.

Imperial (100) 1442-8.

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4.

Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 33.

Central India Mining (10) 25-12.

India Cement (250) 193-12.

Katni Cement (100) (O) 175.

Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.

Punjab Cement (D) 9-14.

Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.

Shivrajpur (10) 49-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.

Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104

Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.

Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.

Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.

Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.

Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.

Sind Light (100) 1|2 p.c. 142|8.

Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.

Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 92.

Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 830.

Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.

Bombay Tramways (O) 3-1|2 p.c. 138-12 xd.

Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68|8.

Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.

Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100).

Tata Power P. (1,000) 532|8.

Tata Power O (1,000) 850

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.

Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.

Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.

New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612|8

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.

Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412|8.

Apollo (30) nil 6|8.

Berar Mills (200) 20 140

Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.

Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 988-12.

Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12|8 545.

Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12- 495.

Century (100) 470.

Crescent (100) 205

Colaba Mills 133-12.

Dawn (250) 80, 705.

David (300) 245.

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0

Edward Sassoon (100) nil. 131-4

Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 956-4.

Framji Petit (1,000) 550.

Globe (100) 33.

Elphinstone (100) nil 19.

Gokak Mills (100) 133|12

Indore Mawan (100) 365.

Indian Dying and Bleaching (100; 11 261-4.

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.

Kasturchand (500) 28-4.

Kohinoor (500)) nil. 263/12.

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6700.

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil 111/4.

Maneckji Petit (1000) 1730.

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.

Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.

Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2,030.

New Great Mills 317-8.

Pabaney Mill 200 280.

Pearl Mill 250 593-12.

173 Simplex 73, 173-12.

521-4 Swadeshi 16.

722-8 Burma 20, 22, 23, 25, 23.

1081-4 Hydro 66. 65. 67, 66. 67.

140 Tram 38-2, 37. X.D.

197-8 Diff. 81, 82, 81, 82.

55 Ord. 52-8. 12.

3-1|2 p. c. 76-4-6.

1945-55 107-4-6.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76 5/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/33 Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5/6.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/4.

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates.—2nd November Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 76/5 1945/55 Rs. 107/4/6: 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Phoenix (100) 412-8.

Simplex (100) 175.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.

Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 77 8.

Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.

Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.

Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 515.

Swan Mills (100) 16, 157-8.

Tata Oil Mills (100) 39.

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3050.

Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 300.

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 722-8.

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 273-12.

Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 198|12.

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 44.

British Burma Petroleum 5|9 5|3.

Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.

Burmah Corporation (10) 8|12.

Empire of India Life (500-100 1950.

Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 160.

Kemp (200) 15, 190.

McKenzie (10) 25, 360.

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19-2.

Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2475.

Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.

Scindia Steam (15) 16-6.

Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133-12.

Tata Constructions (30) 4, 53.

Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84-4.

Tata Iron (O) (75) 55.

Tata Iron Def. (80) 197-8.

Telephone Co. (5) 4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The market has ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14-5 per cwt

Transhipment Rs. 9-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

S S Gharinda Sh. 13-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment September Sh. 13-7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October Sh. 13 7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-Feb March Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C I F:—

October Sh. 14-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

November-December Sh. 14-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9-12 per cwt. F. B. H

B B B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14-10 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14-4 per cwt

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public reception to Mrs. Besant, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding.

SATURDAY, October 29.

The S.S. "Razmak" sails for Marseilles at 1 p.m.

Walking Race, Round the Oval 5 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with the mails of Oct. 13 due at 6 a.m.

MADRASEE UNION, BOMBAY.

A special general body meeting of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 30th instant at the Union Premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel at 3-30 p.m.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The Bharda New High School will be closed to-day (Friday) in memory of the late Mr. Sorabji Munchershaw Motishah, the Gymnasium teacher, who had served the school devotedly for more than a quarter of a century.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj a physical culture demonstration including lathi-play will be given by a 14-year old girl, Miss Indumati Nayampain in the Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) when Mrs. Sundarabai Sirur will preside. The demonstration is open to ladies only.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Alice Building (Third Floor) Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when all members are invited to attend.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO DR. BESANT.

Dr. Annie Besant, who returned to India after two years of sojourn in the West, will be given a public reception by the National Home Rule League at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sir C. H' Setalvad will preside.

TREASURY BILLS SALES OCT. 27.

The total amount tendered was Rs. 3,91,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-3 to the extent of approximately 31 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected The average rate accepted tenders was Rs. 98-14-6 approximately.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Argenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 29th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer s.s. "Khandalla" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning the 29th instant and will proceed to No. 14 Alexandra Dock on arrival.

The Clan line S.S. "Macinnes" arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 25th.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the 30th inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

CHOLERA IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 22nd October there were 46 attacks and 20 deaths due to cholera in Western Registration District against 74 and 49 in the previous week. East Khandesh was responsible for 2 attacks and 3 deaths; West Kandesh 21 attacks and 7 deaths; Nasik 19 attacks and 6 deaths; Thana 3 attacks and 3 deaths, and Kolaba 1 attack and 1 death.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Friday). at 6 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting:—

1. March, "When the Sergeant Major's on Parade," Longsiaffe. 2. Intermezzo, "Myrthenfest", Hermann. 3. Selection, "The Gipsy Princess," Kalman. 4. Danse "In the Shadows" Finck. 5. Selection, "The Desert Song", Romberg. 6. Romance, "Musica Proibita" Gastaldon. 7. Selection, "Princess Charming" Sirmay, 8. Gavotte, "Hearts and Flowers" Tobani. 9. Finale, "Yearning!" Davis.

CABLE ITEM.

Washington.—It is confirmed that Mr. W. E. Mitchell has been released It is believed that the Amajac Mining Corporation paid £500 as ransom.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

JEWELLERY BROKER RELEASED ON BAIL

The disappearance of a jewellery broker with diamonds and diamond rings valued at Rs. 2,365 which were entrusted to him by a Parsi lady for sale had a sequel in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when Ganpatlal Punamchand was placed on a remand application.

The incident occurred in September last when Sunabai (complainant), wife of Sorabji Shroff residing at Bhoiwada, entrusted two diamonds and four diamond rings to Ganpatlal for the purpose of disposing them off on commission. Fifteen days later he informed her that he had given them to a customer on approval.

As time passed, Sunabai grew suspicious and informed the police who discovered that he had pledged the diamonds with one Jivatlal Harjivan for Rs. 888 and the rings with Beechardas Kanchabhai. The diamonds wert ultimately recovered from Purshottam Mohanlal, but the rings which are valued at Rs. 1,365 still remain unrecovered as the person with whom they were pledged could not be traced.

Ganpatlal Punamchand was traced to Radhapur State and brought down to Bombay under an extradition warrant. He was placed before a magistrate on a former occasion and released on bail.

On Thursday Sergeant Dughant applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the cancellation of the bail bond on the ground that the accused had failed to attend the Police Station when called upon to do so. He requested that the accused be again remanded in police custody.

Mr. Sorab Kapadia objected and the Magistrate after hearing both sides rejected the application and allowed the accused to remain on bail.

SEQUEL TO DIVALI BHAKHSHISH.

FREE FIGHT IN THE CITY

The Ghati Gali near Jambli Moholla was the scene of a free fight between two sections of "Mawalis" in which lathis, stones and aerated water bottles were used freely. The police whose attention was concentrated on the Diwali celebrations, had not an easy task to quell the disturbance. On receipt of information at Maharbawdi Station at about 8 p.m. on Wednesday Inspector Bird and Deputy Inspector McKenna with a few constables immediately went to the scene and arrested eleven persons after dispersing the crowd. The police enquiries showed that Dadoo, Joosab and Vali Mohmed were in the habit of collecting Diwali 'bakshis' from the shop-keepers of the locality for the last few years and then equally share among themselves. On Wednesday night they fell out over the collections and from words came to blows. Dawood and Joosab, it is alleged, collected a few men of their party and assaulted Vali Mohmed. A crate containing two dozen bottles of aerated water was forcibly taken charge of by the mob and used them to pelt the house of Vali Mohmed. Vali Mohmed also, it is alleged, got some men to defend himself and a free fight ensued till the police took charge of the place and arrested 11 of the hooligans.

Further enquiry is in progress.

KHARA TANK ROAD TRAGEDY

STABBED PERSON DIES OF INJURIES

Shaikh Ahmed Mohiyuddin (35), a Mahomedan, who was stabbed by some Patans on the night of the 21st instant in a hotel at Khara Tank Road, succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital. The police have arrested four persons and further inquiry is in progress. The Coroner after recording identification evidence postponed further enquiry.

KILLED ON THE ROAD

A fatal accident occurred to a Mahomedan at Parsi Statue on Wednesday, which was a matter of enquiry by the Coroner on Thursday. It appeared Ahmed Vali Mohmed (50) was going along Bellasis Road at about 7-30 a.m., when he was knocked down by a motor lorry No. 959 while crossing the road. At the time of the accident two tram cars were running on up and down lines, and the deceased seeing a motor lorry in front of him got confused. The driver sounded the horn and tried to stop the lorry, but the left wheel struck the deceased and he fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAHOMEDAN ASSAULTED

At 8 p.m. on Thursday night, one Ebrahim Bachoo, a Mahomedan, was standing near a tea shop at Dana Bunder, when he was assaulted all of a sudden by a 'mawali' with a knife. Ebrahim received two wounds, one on his abdomen and the other on his neck. The man who assaulted absconded at once. Motive of the assault is not known. Ebrahim was removed to the J. J. Hospital. As he is in a precarious condition, Magistrate Mr. Khairaz was called in to record Ebrahim's dying declaration. Police Superintendent Mr. Tiwde, Inspector Mr. Baker and Sergeant Mr. Watson of the Phydhonie Police station visited the place of assault and are making investigation.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT

While boarding a tram car in motion near Mint Road A Marcelle (17), an Indian Christian met with a fatal accident on Wednesday. He sustained serious injuries and died in the G. T Hospital soon after admission.

ABDUL RASHID'S LAST CHANCE.

PETITION OF MERCY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO VICEROY.

DELHI, Oct. 26.

News has been received in Delhi that the application of Abdul Rashid, the assassin of Swami Shraddhanand, against his conviction by the High Court, has been rejected.

It is understood that Abdul Rashid will not be executed in Delhi, but somewhere in Punjab adjoining Delhi province.—A. P.

Abdul Rashid's counsel who appeared for him before the Privy Council has suggested the framing of a petition of mercy to His Excellency the Viceroy on plea of lunacy. The draft is being prepared, and it will be presented to the Viceroy shortly.

Abdul Rashid has received the news of his doom with calm equanimity.—Free Press.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MR RANGNEKAR REVERTS TO OLD POST

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, who was acting as a High Court Judge, resumed his old office as Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, his term of office in the upper Court having expired. Consequent to this a series of changes took place in the presiding Magistrates over different Police Courts. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur reverted to his chair in the Third Court, Mr. D N. D. Khandalawalla in the Fourth Court at Girgaum, Mr. I. N. Mehta in the Fifth Court at Mazagaon and Mr. Thacker in the Sixth Court at Dadar.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

No rain during week in Sind. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and Sukkur, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Supply of water sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad and Sukkur.

Slight rain during week in Gujarat. Sowing and resowing are in progress. Most of the area in the districts affected by floods resown. Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation was deficient in parts of Surat.

In the Konkan rainfall was slight. Standing crops were in good condition. Supply of water was sufficient.

In the Deccan and Karnatak, there was some rain, but more is required in parts. Rabi sowing in progress generally. Standing kharif crops in good condition except in parts of Dharwar where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Grasshoppers did damage in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar.

More rain is needed in parts of Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops in good condition except in some parts where they were damaged by grasshoppers. Harvesting of kharif crops and picking of cotton in progress at some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of foodgrains were fluctuating.

VILLAGE LOCAL SELF GOVT. IN BRITISH INDIA

COMPETITIVE PRIZE ESSAY INVITED

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Acting Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, writes:—

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, invites Competitive Prize Essay on "Village Local Self-Government in British India." The value of the Prize will be not less than Rs. 500/-, in cash, medal or books, (at the winner's option). Intending candidates should communicate with the Secretary for a copy of "General Directions" for their guidance in writing the Essay.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Forests and Excise, will shortly proceed on a tour to Sind leaving Bombay on November 18 and returning on about December 7. He will visit Karachi, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sakrand, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas.

The Raja of Bansda and Captain C. Waller lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Poona Scouts' Headquarters on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, will visit the flooded areas in the Baroda city on Sunday, 30th October.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have recommended the name of Mr Narotam Morarji of Bombay as the employers' delegate with Mr D. P. Khaitan as his adviser to the Geneva Labour Conference in 1928.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Captain C. B. Lyon and Captain E. A. Wodehouse, Aides-de-Camp, returned from Nasik on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

"The Hindu" understands that Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister of Development, will proceed to Delhi on November 12th, to attend a Conference of Representatives of Provincial Governments, at which the question of recruitment to the provincial services will be discussed.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS.

200 MILLION DOLLARS MORE PROFITS.

COTTON PRICES RISE BY 10 POINTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

New York.—The Secretary for Agriculture, reviewing the cotton crop, said that growers could realise two hundred million dollars more from this year's crop than they did from last year's. The statement has resulted in the cotton market prices advancing from fifty to sixty points.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS

"FORWARD" STEP TAKEN BY FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—As a result of the latest exchange of the Franco-American notes on subjects of tariffs, M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, has announced that definite agreement is in sight and a step forward has been taken by the establishment of a provisional regime governing the commercial relations during the period of negotiations which is necessary to adjust certain details by which France concedes to the United States the same duties as she enjoyed before the signing of the Franco-German commercial treaty, except in the event of the minimum Customs tariff conceded to Germany being higher than such duties.—Reuter's Special.

MARCONI'S DISCLAIMER.

NO ARRANGEMENT WITH CABLE CO'S

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Marconi in a statement declares that reports that the Company has come to an arrangement with the cable companies or is discussing such arrangements are unfounded.—Reuter's Special.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

MONT BERNIA WINS THE RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Jockey Club Cup resulted as follows:—

Mont Bernia (6 to 1)	.. 1
Bois Josselyn (11 to 4)	.. 2
Adieu (10 to 1)	.. 3

Six ran. Won by four lengths. One length between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

"LEAD SIMPLE AND THRIFTY LIVES."

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

ALIGARH, Oct. 27.

(From a Correspondent)

The Sudmand Conference met on the 25th afternoon. Maulvi Ikramalam, Vakil, Budaun, presided. The presidential address was full of information based on facts and statistics showing the decline of the Muslims in various walks of life. It suggested various ways of improvement. The President urged the Muslims to start banking co-operative societies and to take to industries and trade.

Mr. K. B. Hariz Hidayathusain, M.L.C., dealt with the same subject. He blamed the Ulamas for prohibiting Muslims from paying interests on debts incurred on account of their luxurious habits.

Syed Tufailahmad, Secretary of the Conference, read his report showing the progress of the movement.

A resolution was passed advising Muslims to organise societies in order to educate people to lead a simple and thrifty life. The second resolution asking Muslims to start banking and money lending business was vehemently opposed by some of the local Maulvis and was rejected by a majority of votes. Another resolution was to the effect that the Government should be asked to establish Land Mortgage Banks and encourage the people to start co-operative social reform societies.

'THE GOOD OLD DAYS'.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SLAVE TRADE CHAFF

The connexion of Liverpool in the past with the slave trade provided one of the humorous points in Lord Birkenhead's speech when he was the principal guest at a banquet held on the eve of Liverpool Civic Week.

He quoted statistics showing how Liverpool ships carried some 50,000 slaves annually, and observed, that the honoured name of Gladstone might be introduced into this subject, but he understood that it was a non-political assembly.

"Are we to be ashamed of those who established the greatness of this great city?" asked Lord Birkenhead amid laughter. "But the slave business became less profitable and 10,000 of the sons of Liverpool were enlisted in the business of privateering."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. M. Ramabrahma of the Educational Department, to act as Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, vice Mr. H. S. Israel on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Sen, on return to duty, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. A. F Kindersley, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

For the period intervening between the departure of Mr. M. R. Price from Karachi and the arrival at that station of Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, Mr. W. H. Brothereton is appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Karachi.

Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, to be Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 27th September 1927, vice Mr. A. C. Dariel permitted to retire.

The services of Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 23rd October 1927.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for two months, with effect from the 27th October 1927, and is permitted to prefix to the leave Sunday the 23rd October and the Diwali holidays from the 24th to the 26th October 1927.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 29th October 1927.

Mr. S. K. Patkar, Acting Assistant Judge, Belgaum, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).

Mr. A. Master has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months and two days on average pay and twenty-nine days on half average pay.

D. S. Dhavle has been placed in temporary charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 1st October 1927.

Dr. A. B. Sardeshpande has been placed in temporary charge of the Nadiad Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of 3rd October 1927.

Dr. H. D. Kalapesi has been appointed Medical Officer, District Prison Hospital, Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd October 1927.

Dr. S. S. Godbole has been appointed to act as Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 24th September, 1927.

Dr. R. H. Hiranandani has been appointed Lecturer at the Medical School, Hyderabad, with effect from the forenoon of 1st October 1927.

Dr. N. G. Shah has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 10th October 1927.

Captain S. S. Malkani, as Honorary Physician, and Mr. K. M. Gurbaxani, as Honorary Venereologist, are appointed at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, for a period up to the 30th September 1928.

On return from leave, the services of Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Sind Collegiate Board for employment as Principal, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, up to June 1930.

Mr. Hassaram Parmanand Chablani, Officiating Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal No. III Division, is granted, under Fundamental Rules 80 and 81 (b) (ii), leave ex-India on average pay for seven months and eleven days, combined with leave on half average pay for five months and ten dysa with effect from the 15th November 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector in Sind, is granted, under Fundamental Rules 80 and 81 (b) (ii), leave ex-India on average pay for eight months with effect from the 5th April 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

THE LOVE THAT NEVER FALTERS

"I vow to thee, my country, all earthly things above—
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love
The love that asks no questions; the love that stands the test
That lays upon the altar the dearest and the best;
The love that never falters, the love that pays the price
The love that makes undaunted the final sacrifice;
And there's another country, I've heard of long ago—
Most dear to them that love her, most great to them that know—
We may not count her armies—we may not see her king,
Her fortress is a faithful heart, her pride is suffering—
And soul by soul and silently her shining bounds increase,
And her ways are ways of gentleness and all her paths are peace.

—Cecil Spring-Rice.

'TRUTH PIERCES LIKE SWORD'

BISHOP OF BURMINGHAM HITS BACK.

IN JUSTIFICATION OF GORILLA SERMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Bishop of Brimingham has issued a second open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in which he states that His Grace Archbishop by their acknowledgement of the truth of the biological doctrine of evolution, removes from the Ministers of the Church qualms in proclaiming it. He says that his so-called "gorilla sermons" sought to emphasise readjustments in traditional Christian dogma rather than in the doctrine itself. He expresses the opinion that the many-sided excellence of the Old Testament ought to be preserved rather than disparaged.

Referring to Archbishop of Canterbury's statement that he had given "real offence" to some Churchfolk on sacramental issue, Bishop says that some pain was inevitable for "truth pierces like sword."—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE RESULTS.

DEAD-HEAT FOR FIRST PLACE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Cambridgeshire Handicap resulted as follows:—

FEDAL (Caldwell) and NIANTIC (Stephenson) dead heat	1
Mr. A. Macomber's INSIGHT II	3
ORBINDOS (Beary)	4

Starting price betting:
20 to 1 against Medal.
25 to 1 against Niantic.
100 to 6 against Insight II.
Twenty-one ran.

Dead heat for first place, 1 length separated the winners from the third. The stakes were divided.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

In the share market jutes opened quiet but later on advanced firmly on continued outside support and local buying orders. There was however a slight reaction towards the close on profit taking. Coals were steady. Bengal are up about 4 points. Teas were quiet steady although New Dooars are marked up about 40 points. In industrials while Indian Iron and Steel show no change British India Electric are marked up about half a point. Government securities were dull. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—4 per cent loan 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1450 do. contributory 355, Karnani.... Industrial Bank 4/14.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 82.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nafpur Cotton ord. 26/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 537, Auckland 415, Ballv 323, Barnagore 308/8, Birla 20, Budge Budge 670, Caledonian 778, Champdany 295, Cheviot 387, Clive 51/12, Dalhousie 655/8, Ganges 650, Hooghly ord. 103/8, Howrah 62, Hukumchand ord. 25, Kamarhatty 861/8, Lansdowne 358, Lawrence 810, National 37/9, Naddea 53, Orient 866, Prosidency 19/10, Reliance 97/72, Union 807, Waverly 8/12.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	21.08
To-day's Opening Rate	21.23
Difference	+.18
To-day's Closing Rate	20.82
Difference	+.26

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	11.14
To-day's Opening Rate	11.25
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	11.25
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	395

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 27
Silver Ready	25 13 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	25 14 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BATLIBOI'S

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The students of this Institute have achieved a RECORD SUCCESS at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 DISTINCTIONS, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1927.

THE VICEROY'S CONFERENCE.

The Viceroy's invitations to some leaders to interview him early next month, have been studiously shrouded in secrecy. The names of the leaders invited and the subjects for discussion are more or less matters of speculation. Even those invited are not permitted to know why precisely they are invited, except that they are to discuss a matter of urgent and public importance. It is also said that "there may not be a conference of all the leaders with the Viceroy at the same time but a series of conversations between him and individual leaders". We doubt, if this procedure is fair either to the public or the leaders invited, though we have no doubt that the Viceroy's intentions are as good as when he offered last to convene a unity conference. Not knowing the topics for discussion, the invitees cannot consult their co-workers and can, for the most part, speak for themselves, during the interviews. And any inferences drawn from such interviews may be wholly misleading. We trust, Government will issue a full and frank communique regarding the proposed conference without any further delay.

In spite of the secrecy maintained, it should be clear that the topics to be considered at the conference are with regard to the Statutory Commission or communal unity or both. We can only suggest that it is best from every point of view to consider both. The question of the Commission can be taken separately but not the other without reference to the question of Reforms. If the Commission alone is to be considered, the public need be in no anxiety as to what the invited leaders will say. The country is practically unanimous that the Commission should have a substantial number of Indians on it as members and in no lesser capacity; and no diplomacy can succeed in committing an appreciable number of leaders to any other opinion. If, however, the question of communal unity is to be discussed, we repeat, it would be unwise and futile to divorce it from the question of Reforms. We did not feel very enthusiastic about the idea of the Viceroy's convening a unity conference, to a large extent for the reason that the Viceroy's speech embodying the offer studiously left out the question of the extension of Reforms and suggested that such extension could be considered only after the communal question was settled. The fact that communal tension is most acute whenever the Reforms are being seriously considered and that the Muslims have, at all unity conferences, pressed for priority to the consideration of political issues, should convince one that the questions of unity and Reforms hang together. We have not the least doubt that the Viceroy personally means well both as regards the Reforms and communal harmony. But if his present move should not prove as futile as his last, he will do well to take the public into confidence, if only because the proposed conference concerns them, to call a thoroughly representative conference, and discuss frankly both the questions that have kept the country in a ferment these several years.

THE GANG CANAL.

The Gang Canal opened by the Viceroy on Wednesday, is a great irrigational achievement of incalculable benefit to the State of Bikaner. The water is drawn from the Sutlej about eighty miles from the State and the length of the main canal is about 85 miles, while the additional length of the feeder and the distributaries is no less than 568 miles. The irrigated area will be practically a new district with new towns. The whole scheme has cost about five crores of rupees and the net revenue expected from the irrigated land and the water rates, will be about 35 lakhs. The project was conceived over twenty-five years ago, but there were numerous delays caused by inadequate co-operation between the British Government and the State. The Government of India sadly neglected irrigation even in British India till the beginning of the present century. They had set their heart almost exclusively on railways. It is only after the appointment of the Irrigation Commission early in this century that the claims of irrigation as a vital means of production in a predominantly agricultural country like India, came to be gradually recognised by the Government. In spite of some recent progress only 50 million acres in India are now under irrigation out of 250 million acres under cultivation. If Government helped irrigation in British India little they helped irrigation in the States less. It was only recently that the policy was laid down that irrigation should be given from rivers to the region most suitable for it whether in British India or Indian States. In spite of delays, however, the Gang Canal is now a settled fact and its importance can be realised best only when we remember that only a fifth of the cultivated land in the country is irrigated. And to the peasants in the arid deserts of Bikaner, the Canal is a veritable god-send and the Maharajah may well say that he has seen the fulfilment of the ambition of his life-time. In his speech on the occasion of opening the Canal, His Highness said he had striven to live up to the ancient Hindu ideal of kingship by seeking the welfare of the people before everything else. The Canal scheme is entirely worthy of that ideal and no doubt his subjects will be most grateful to him. And all may hope that the Gang Canal is only an earnest of the gifts that he has yet to bestow on his subjects. We congratulate His Highness on the completion of a great project and we trust, the Bhakra Dam project which is sorely needed by the peasants of his State, will soon be sanctioned and taken in hand by the Punjab Government. His Highness in the course of his speech quoted the precept "the Prince exists for the sake of the State and not the State for the Prince." There are few better proofs of his identity with his people which a Prince can give than directing his energies to the satisfaction of their vital economic needs such as the provision of irrigation. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner in giving such a proof, has set an example which, we trust, will be widely followed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GUJARAT.

The meeting of leading Flood Relief workers held in Nadiad on Friday and the speech made by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, bring into relief once again the magnitude of the havoc caused by the recent calamity and the inadequacy of the relief measures, however, liberally conceived, that the Government have undertaken. Mr. Patel pointed out that the terms of the loans to be given to those who were eligible, that is, those who could afford to repay them, were not very liberal, that the amount set apart for loans to those, such as the "depressed" classes, who would not be able to return them in due course, was inadequate and that, finally, the lower-middle classes who were poor and helpless, owing to age, widowhood and other causes, were wholly neglected. It is gratifying that the Bombay Central Relief Fund Committee has devised, in consultation with the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, a scheme to help such people to rebuild their houses. The Bombay Central Committee will have to depend on the workers of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to make due enquiries for the purpose of the loans. At the Nadiad meeting exception was taken by some workers to the language of the resolution of the Bombay Committee wherein they had been described as its agents as though the latter was the final authrity. The criticism was not altogether unwarranted especially as, as the Hon. Mr. Patel pointed out, had it not been for the timely intervention and assistance of the patriotic band of workers under the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee it would have been impossible to cope with the stupendous situation that faced the province, and Mr. Patel was right when he said that the resolution could have been worded in a more cautious and less offensive manner, though we are sure the Bombay Committee meant no offence. However, what matters or should matter to Gujarat workers is the opportunity for service and the need for making the reconstruction of Gujarat a success. Success cannot be achieved without the closest co-operation between Government, the Bombay Committee and the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee. That such cooperation between Government and workers in Gujrat will always be forthcoming is evident from the fact that Mr. Garret, the Special Officer in charge of relief work, is a member of the Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the supply of materials for building purposes at reasonable rates and make all necessary arrangements in that behalf. We trust the Bombay Committee on its part will be most active in ensuring this co-operation by providing prompt financial assistance from the funds at its disposal. But all the efforts that Bombay Committee and the workers in Gujarat will make, will be unavailing if the public as well as the Government do not open their purse-strings more freely than they have done so far.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS.

In securing Mr. Jayakar as the Chairman of the Road Committee the Government of India have made an acquisition which should prove of great public utility and interest. As we mentioned sometime ago in drawing attention to the gross neglect in which the question of road development and maintenance was allowed to lie, India can no longer afford to be one of the most backward countries in the world in regard to ease and rapidity of communication. The needs of the Army and foreign trade have hitherto chiefly determined the development of the railways of the country, to the neglect of its waterways and roads. With the advent of the motor car in this country, and with commercial possibilities of utilising the motor lorry and passenger coach for quick transport looming large before businessmen with vision and enterprise, it is high time the problem of inter-provincial and rural communications was tackled from an all-India point of view. The appointment of a Road Committee is a happy indication that it has at last been taken out of the parochial rut. Mr. Jayakar and his colleagues have a strenuous task before them. Their success largely depends upon the manner in which they utilise the expert evidence which should be available to them in abundance. The public expectation is that they will apply themselves to it with energy and vigour. Apart from the business and industrial point of views, there are other vital reasons why a comprehensive and well-co-ordinated policy of improving communications in the interior on modern lines should be undertaken. As Macaulay wrote "of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilisation of the species."

IN A FIX.

The Bratianu Government in Rumania must be cursing the day when the gay Prince Carol turned serious eyes towards the throne of his father, a reconciliation with whom he had repeatedly refused during the latter's lifetime. Carol's ambassador of discord, Monsieur Manoilescu, was, it appears, copiously provided with letters of introduction by the Prodigal whose return from Paris the Liberals in Rumania will naturally view with some apprehension. Bratianu, the real ruler of Rumania at present, was one of those whom the Prince had thoughtfully included in his list when he handed out to his emissary copies of his appeal saying presumably that he for one was willing to forget that uneasy would be the head that wore a crown. The emissary is under arrest but for M. Bratianu and his colleagues it is likely to prove a difficult job how to persuade the Rumanian people not to allow themselves to be cajoled into favouring the Prodigal's return.

"MOTHER INDIA."

EDUCATION IN PRE-BRITISH INDIA.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

XII*

As regards women, Mr. Keay says:—

"Although with these few small exceptions Indian women have been shut out from any education except the training in domestic and religious duties mentioned above, they have generally had before them a high ideal of virtue and devotion, and when opportunities have been given them, have shown themselves capable of great intellectual attainments. The very custom of 'Sati', or self-immolation of the widow on her husband's funeral pyre, horrible and barbarous as it now seems, even to Indian people themselves, was at least a sign of great self-sacrifice and wifely devotion of which Indian women were capable." (P 84).

POPULAR EDUCATION.

That education was widespread in the Buddhistic period, is a matter of common knowledge to any one who has studied Indian History with some care. In Chapter V of his book, Mr. Keay discusses the subject of Popular Elementary Education. The opening paragraph runs as follows:—

"We have already seen how from the earliest times we can trace the presence of "an extensive educational system in India." In the case of both Hindus and Muhammadans this was connected closely with religion. .....

"Side by side, however, with these systems there grew up at some time and in most parts of India, a popular system of elementary education which was open generally to all comers. It must have arisen to supply a popular demand for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and was made use of chiefly by the trading and agricultural classes." (P. 144).

This is followed by a detailed examination of the educational facilities that existed in India on the advent of British rule, and the conclusion is thus stated:—

"Thus in various parts of India we find that there were existing popular elementary schools having the same general features though differing in some details." (P. 151).

"This widespread vernacular elementary education existed side by side with the Sanskrit schools, and there was no mutual dependence or connection between them. The former existed for the trading and commercial classes, and the latter for the religious and the learned. In the case of Muhammadan education, however, we find that there was a close connection between the Arabic schools of higher learning, or 'madrasahs,' and the Persian schools or 'maktabs' The latter corresponded to the Hindu vernacular schools." (P. 152).

A CONTRAST.

I would draw the attention of Miss Mayo to the following remarks of Rev. Keay on Page 154 of his book:—

"There was then, before the British Government took over control of education in India, a widespread, popular, indigenous system. It was not confined to one or two provinces, but was found in various parts of India, though some districts were more advanced than others." In the inquiry made for the Madras Presidency in 1822-26, it was calculated that rather less than one-sixth of the boys of school-going age received education of some sort. In the similar inquiry made for the Bombay Presidency (1823-28) the number of boys under instruction was put down as about 'one in eight.' In one of the districts in Bengal, where Adam carried out his inquiry he 'found 13.2 per cent. of the whole male population' receiving instruction. In another district he "found 9 per cent. of all children of school-going age under instruction." William Ward says, that it was supposed "that about one-fifth of the male population of Bengal could read. In some parts of India the number under instruction would probably be less than in the three province smentioned. Widespread, therefore, as elementary education was, it did not include a very large proportion even of the male population, and amongst females of course it hadly existed at all." According to the census of 1921 (i.e. after over 170 years of British rule in India) there were only 122, among males, per mille, in the whole of India, which comes to slightly over 12 per cent. In 1911 it was only 106 for men Compare with this the statements about literacy given in these paragraphs.

"An important question which arises with regard to this system of popular elementary education is. 'When did it begin?' We have seen that it was in full swing at the beginning of the nineteenth century when investigations were carried out by the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, in various parts of India. But how far back can it be traced?"

COMPLETE ANSWER.

This should be a complete answer to all those who hold that popular education in India began with the British Government and did not exist before. I will conclude this part of my rejoinder by one more quotation from the last chapter of Rev. Keay's book. Says he:—

"Few countries, and certainly no Western ones, have had systems of education which have had such a long and continuous history with so few modifications as some of the educational systems of India." The long centuries through which they have held sway show that they must have possessed elements which were of value, and that they were not unsuited to the needs of those who developed and adopted them. They produced many great men and earnest seekers after truth, and their output on the intellectual side is by no means inconsiderable. They developed many noble educational ideas, which are a valuable contribution to education thought and practice. But the early vigour, which showed itself in the great contributions which India made to the science of grammar and mathematics and philosophy and other subjects, had long since spent itself when that momentous change began, which was brought about by the introduction of Western education and learning."

These quotations from an authority which could not even remotely be charged with a pro-Hindu or pro-Indian bias, ought to be sufficient to convince any seeker of truth with the absurdity of Miss. Mayo's position and with the utter unreliability of the statements and insinuations made by her. Imaginary or slender are the foundations on which she has built.

*Previous articles appeared on the 5th, 9th, 15th, 23rd and 29th September and 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 26th instant.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

MOSCOW.

(BY MINOO R. MASANI.)

III.*

During our first few days in Russia, we had become aware of the serious amount of unemployment in Russia. This was the inevitable concomitant of the rapid industrialization of the country, which involved a flow of peasants from the country to the towns, attracted by reports of expanding industry.

But all the same, it was disappointing to find a million unemployed in a country where, if the Socialist State has not yet been constructed, at least the worst evils inherent in the capitalist system—and chronic unemployment is one of them—are being weeded out. The Soviet Government, with all its planning capacity, has failed so far to eradicate this evil legacy of the past.

We visited the Unemployment Exchange in Moscow which has attached to it the Central Institute of Labour where six hundred unemployed workers are trained for different industries, and at the same time made the material for industrial research. We saw them being subjected to energy tests, blood tests, and electril speed tests. Thus, the proportion of working hours spent by each worker in actual work, in checking his work, on getting breath and on getting into position were ascertained. The application of Taylorism had enabled the Institute to train skilled workers for the textile industry in two months where formerly two years had been necessary.

We had two rather interesting interviews in Moscow. One was with Comrade Kameneva, Trotsky's sister, and President of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, which co-operates with a similar committees in England and other countries. It does useful work by publishing weekly Bulletins of Information in English, French and German and by helping visitors to the Soviet Union with advice, introductions and interpreters. Such a body, of course, contains possibilities of developing propagandist tendencies. We were not a little suspicious about it. But we found not the least attempt to influence us in the choice of the places and the institutions we should visit. As for the interpreters, the fact that one of one party spoke Russian eliminated any possibility of suppression or of misrepresentation.

WOMEN UNDER THE SOVIET.

Our interview with Kameneva was mainly on the position of women in the Soviet Union. The policy of the Government can best be summed up in Lenin's slogan: "Every house-wife must learn to govern

Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared 22nd and 25th instant

Notes of the Day.

Peace Gestures.

Is there something more behind the alacrity with which General Hertzog and his colleagues have successfully attempted to settle the Flag question in South Africa? The next few months will show the reason why such a sudden desire for reconciliation seized the leaders of the Dutch Nationalists. Perhaps it was the matter of securing the financial co-operation of the Uitlanders who have large business interests which prompted the mercantile and agricultural sections of the Africanders to seek peace. General Smuts, too, must have realised the futility of pressing on a campaign which the more it was waged the more it looked foolish to the reasonable section of the South African Party. The idea, however, that Smuts and Company fight for the Union Jack because they consider that the poor Natives of South Africa will be dejected at the disappearance of it is merely silly. The compromise is effected by the pressure of business interests amongst the White settlers, British and Dutch. It is a peace gesture between the two with the hope that the economic exploitation of the country can be carried on by the European races without quarrelling over such matters which really have only a sentimental value.

His Latest.

The Maharaja of Burdwan is a big Zamindar of Bengal, but he is also as full-blooded an Imperialist as any that swore against Moscow. Besides, he can talk on any subject under the sun and, above all, knows what to say when he meets his fellow, a fellow-Imperialist we mean. Thus he said to a representative of the "Daily Mail" that "a great deal of revolutionary propaganda in India is being financed by Soviet money." That is what Imperialists and Capitalists say in every country. Wherefrom, we wonder, the Soviets get the money to finance the whole world. He is equally sure of Bengal revolutionaries and that "some of them have been in touch more or less direct with emissaries of Moscow." Since he is so cock-sure about all this why should he not publish any evidence he may have? But we are quite sure he will not do that. He would attempt the easier task of advising that military expenditure should not be cut down. This is all the more easy because being a big Zamindar under permanent settlement he has not to pay a growing tax bill. Bravo, Burdwan, but that voice is getting too familiar.

Sir George Paddison

The news of the sudden death of Sir George Paddison, who retired from the Indian Civil Service only a short time ago, will be received with widespread regret in India. At the end of a routine official career he was appointed Labour Commissioner in Madras and his anxiety to make himself familiar with the grievances of organised Labour in South India were appreciated by Labour leaders. Later Sir George Paddison came to be associated more particularly with the arduous task of studying Indian grievances in South Africa. Although the Central Legislature very justifiably resented the manner of appointment of the Paddison Committee which was sent out to South Africa by Lord Reading's Government, there is no doubt Sir George Paddison applied himself to his task of collecting the evidence the Government of India wanted with an energy and determination about which they had every reason to take the public into confidence. The mulish obstinacy with which they tried to be secretive about the Faddison Committee's doings and the measure of success it had brought it under a cloud of unpopularity. But Sir George Paddison's inclusion in the Government of India's delegation to South Africa for the Round Table Conference which resulted in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" was very much appreciated by his Indian colleagues. It is a tragedy that a life of such varied experience should have closed at the comparatively early age of fifty-three.

Meaning of Mandates.

Students of the League of Nations' device to ask certain of its members to administer particular territories under a mandate have often asked what the precise meaning of such mandatory government is. In the case of certain Mandatory Powers who possess a dominant voice in the League, Powers who can coerce the Council of the League at their sweet will, the administration of mandated territory has meant their autocratic control over it, inquiry into which is always resented by them. The entry of the German member for the first time into the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League should help in eliciting from the Mandatory Powers why they refuse to answer the questionnaire addressed to them by the League, and how it is that after all only four out of the seven of them have ratified the anti-slavery convention of 1926. It is a sad commentary upon the progress of civilisation that the Powers who are given the charge of the destinies of other peoples under an international agreement should be willing to connive at human slavery.

INDIA AND LEAGUE

ADVANTAGES OF PARTICIPATION.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER ON "MATHER INDIA."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by s.s. "China", was interviewed by a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" in connection with his activities in Europe. "I went straight" he said, "from India to Geneva in connection with the International Conference on Communications and Transit. The conference was a big success in so far as it was attended not only by the members of the League, but even by the representatives of non-member nations, such as the United States and others. In fact, America took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Conference. The main work of the conference was the discussion of various means in which International efforts may be co-ordinated with reference to various provisions relating to aerial, maritime and road traffic. At this conference, I was advised by Mr. Lindsay, the Trade Commissioner for India in London. The conference took a fortnight for its sittings after which I went to London."

DISARMAMENT COMPROMISE.

Sir C. P. Iyer attended the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations with Lord Lytton as the leader of the Indian Delegation. Naturally enough, the subject of disarmament, he said, occupied a great deal of time during the meeting. Despite the untoward apprehensions as to the deep cleavages of opinion, it was found possible to arrive at a compromise which was afterwards embodied in a resolution calling upon nations to declare outlawry on war and enjoining them to take all means of pacification by methods of conciliation and arbitration before taking any hostile action.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Another important subject that had engaged the attention of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer while at Geneva, was the Economic Conference of the League of Nations. Indian delegates to these conferences, said he, had naturally a good deal to say on the resolutions that came before the Conference. In a speech made by Lord Lytton in the second committee and in his (Sir R. Iyer) opening speech at the Assembly, resolutions were dealt with and it was pointed out that they did not involve any divergence of policy pursued by India. The tariff policy of India was shown to be of a character different from that of many other countries. It was adopted with specific national and economic ends in view, namely, the resuscitation and recreation of certain industries specially suited to Indian conditions. He and Lord Lytton, continued Sir C. P. R. Iyer made it clear to the Conference that until full public discussion took place and the Indian Legislative Assembly had its say on the matter, India could not give her formal adhesion to the resolutions of the Conference.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT MALARIA.

Sir C. P. R. Iyer worked on the Committee of Health Organisation of the League of Nations as its rapporteur or convener. It fell to him, he said, to draft the resolutions and pilot them through the Assembly of the League. The improvement of Singapore Bureau designed to facilitate work in connection with collecting and disseminating information as to various epidemics and the Malaria Commission appointed to collect information regarding that epidemic, were the matters specially dealt with by the Committee. The Malaria Commission was expected to visit India in 1928 and it was felt that an International body of that kind would be of great assistance to India.

Lord Lytton, Sir C. P. R. Iyer went on to say, dealt with the question of opium and related the great sacrifices made by India in order to put a stop to the traffic in this drug. On the whole, he observed, he was justified in saying that the proceedings of the Assembly and the Committees demonstrated that India was engaging the attention of the League. As had been pointed out not only by Sir Austen Chamberlain but even by Mr. Lloyd George—and speaking as an Indian he also felt compelled to think,—it was necessary to realize the fact that India stood, in every respect, to gain from an active participation in the work of the League.

"MOTHER INDIA" IN GENEVA.

Our representative then drew the attention of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to the pernicious effects produced on public opinion in Europe regarding the social conditions in India by the publication of "Mother India". Sir C. P. Ramaswamy found it difficult to hide the utter disgust he felt at the very mention of the book. In Geneva, he said, there was a great gathering of people of all nations and it so happened that "Mother India" formed the subject of conversation to an almost unbelievable extent. Wherever Indians were met by people of other nationalities—even people not understanding English—some question or other regarding the scandalous contents of the book was bound to be asked. Continuing, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that Sir Fazli Hussain, Mr. Basant Kumar Mullick and he himself had done their best to correct many misconceptions to which the book had given rise.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

He had, moreover, further opportunity of addressing a gathering of 150 students belonging to various Universities in England, South Africa and Canada, who had come to Geneva for the purpose of seeing the Assembly at work. They asked him to speak on India's position on the League. Somehow or other, several questions in connection with "Mother India" cropped up and he had to answer them. He was in the end able to convince those students that the book was wholly exaggerated and presented only a one-sided view of the state of affairs.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left Bombay last night by the Madras Mail to resume his duties as the Executive Councillor of the Madras Government. His position as a Government officer prevented him from making any observations on the forthcoming Statutory Commission.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT

END COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

NO INDIANS ON ROYAL COMMISSION.

"MOTHER INDIA": AN ABOMINABLE BOOK.

MRS. BESANT INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Annie Besant who returned to India on Thursday morning after an eventful tour in America and Europe, was given a warm reception at the "mole" by her numerous friends and admirers. Despite her age, Mrs. Besant still looks buoyant and her genial face ever wears an expression indefatigable energy. On her return voyage from Europe she was accompanied by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and Mr. Krishnamurti, the Messiah of the Theosophists. All the three were enthusiastically greeted and profusely garlanded at the "mole" by their friends and admirers.

MRS. BESANT AND ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mrs. Annie Besant was interviewed by a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the forthcoming Royal Commission on Indian Reforms and the progress of her Commonwealth of India Bill which has been on the anvil of the House of Commons for so many days. Speaking about the Statutory Commission on general lines, she could not express herself in terms of any great optimism. From the information leaking out from official sources and from the general opinion prevailing in England, she could expect the announce-

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mrs. Annie Besant who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the S.S. "China" emphasises the need for a united front to Government.

ment of the Commission to be made any time during the next year. It could be better, she added, if it did not come earlier. It would give Indians more time to sink their minor differences, cease their petty quarrels and meet the Commission as a united nation with a definite demand.

FRAME UNITED DEMAND.

There was a growing demand in England, Mrs. Besant went on to say, that Indians should be excluded, as far as possible from the personnel of the Commission. She, however, could not understand why there should not be a general agreement among Indians themselves so far as the demand to be placed before the Commission was concerned. In her opinion, it was high time for Indians to drop their differences, join together and frame a united and definite demand.

BROCKWAY'S CURIOUS ATTEMPT.

Mrs. Besant then dwelt a good deal on the progress and possibilities of the Commonwealth of India Bill. One curious attempt, she said, was made by Mr. Fenner Brockway, a member of the Parliament and the Independent Labour Party, in drafting a new bill, mostly on the basis of the Commonwealth of India Bill. Mrs. Besant thinks that in his new bill, Mr. Brockway has missed the very foundation on which her own bill has been based So far as the upper strata of the Indian constitution are concerned he has kept up to the spirit of the Commonwealth of India Bill: but coming to the lower strata, he has done away with local-self-Government and especially the "village panchayats" altogether. Mrs. Besant looks upon the village Government as a bed-rock of any future political constitution for India. She believes that under the present judicial system in India a great injustice is often times done to the people living in villages far off from court towns.

"YOU MUST BEGIN FROM VILLAGES.

"We have found", continued Mrs Besant "from our experience of Trades Unions that villagers are exceedingly shrewed and businesslike. They work in their old way and they are perfectly satisfied with it. There are many cases in which they administer justice to themselves most efficiently. If you want to give real self-Government to India, you must begin from the village."

ADULT UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

Dr. Besant contends that the Home Rule Bill drafted by Mr. Brockway has ignored a very cardinal principle, viz., the village organisation in India. In the present stage of India's political evolution, she does not believe in the adult universal franchise as recommended by Mr. Brockway in his Bill. She has made it clear in the Commonwealth of India Bill that the qualification for voting must be raised as we go to higher organisations. She believes in Universal franchise so far as "village Panchayats" are concerned but further up she wants some restrictions on the franchise. Her experience of adult universal suffrage in European countries has led her to the belief that democracy is not working particularly well in many European countries noted for universal franchise.

LABOUR TO COME IN POWER.

Mrs. Besant can definitely assure us that the next Government in England will be a Labour Government. "The recent elections", she said, "Are going much against the Conservative Government. By introducing and hurriedly carrying the Trades Union Bill, the Conservative Government has made itself very unpopular and has made the opposition extremely hostile and determined. It is very likely that the Commonwealth of India Bill will be taken up officially by the Labour Government which would certainly be the next Government. In fact the Bill has been through the hands of their Solicitor-General. He has altered the Bill only in technical things and that is not a change for the worse." Dr. Besant hopes that the Labour Government will not be so prejudicial to Indian aspirations as the present Conservative Government.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION OF CONGRESS

Reminded of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee appointing a special Committee for the drafting of a "Swaraj" constitution, Mrs. Besant unequivocally stated that she would very willingly withdraw her Bill, if it was proved that the new constitution to be framed by the Congress would not give less than what her bill demanded. Continuing she said:—"They cannot ask more than what the Commonwealth of India Bill has asked. We have claimed a full Dominion status. They might, perhaps, ask to claim the Army at once. It is perfectly reasonable if Indians say that India would not pay any money for the departments from which Indians will be excluded. For instance, Indians will refuse to pay the expenses of Artillery and Air Force in which they have not the least hand. If Indians claim the army all at once, I am sure, they cannot take it up immediately. As yet they have got to train their own officers for higher posts in the army. Barring these small things, I don't see how the Swaraj Constitution will materially differ from the Commonwealth of India Bill. If Indian political parties drop their quarrels and show a united front I am confident, England will not venture to refuse the demand of a united India. A great movement is afoot in Asia. The Eastern countries are tired of White aggressiveness. China has broken the whole thing down. The Chinese fought among themselves until they made China a nation of fine armies. India must learn a lesson from these events."

COMMUNAL DISPUTES.

Speaking on the evils of communalism, Mrs. Besant observed that communal disputes would cease if they could only do away with communal electorates. Politicians were in the habit of bringing in religion to strengthen their hold upon their followers. The Indian National Congress should draw up a constitution upon which all political parties would be agreed.

MAYO'S ABOMINABLE BOOK.

Mrs. Besant was very emphatic and in her unsparing opinion about Miss Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India." That was a most abominable book, she said. She was glad that the book was being greatly discredited everywhere in the world It was nothing but a political novel to help the British Government in India. The English Law, Mrs. Besant continued, allowed a girl to marry at the age of 12 and there were numerous instances in which English girls were married at the age of 14. That was an equally damaging evidence against the state of social affairs in England. Mrs. Besant believes like many others that believed that the book lies the hidden hand of the political propagandists having vested interests in India. Miss Katherine Mayo", she concluded, "Is ignorant about the real condition in India. She had better studied it before attempting to criticise it."

MAHATMA BREAKS TOUR.

STARTS FOR DELHI TO MEET VICEROY.

MANGALORE, Oct. 27.

It is understood that in view of a pressing invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy "to talk over urgent and important matters" not disclosed in the message, Mr. Gandhi is proceeding to Delhi to meet His Excellency on November 2.

The Viceroy in his telegram to Mr. Gandhi says that he is fully aware of the condition of Mr. Gandhi's health and the inconvenience likely to be caused by the interruption in hi tour and that but for the urgency and importance of the matter he should not have asked Mr. Gandhi to go to Delhi now.

Mr. Gandhi left Mangalore by steamer this morning for Bombay where he entrains for Delhi. His Ceylon programme will be undertaken as soon as the Delhi engagement is finished.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE
ABUL KALAMAZAD INVITED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The Free Press of India understands that Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad has been invited by the Viceroy to meet him at Delhi.

It is strongly rumoured in Calcutta that enquiries have been made of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar through some of his friends, if he would be willing to meet the Viceroy at Delhi if invited by His Excellency.—Free Press.

LIFE: A CONSTANT BATTLE

PANACEA FOR ILLS OF WORLD

Mr. J. Krishnamurti, the coming World Teacher according to Mrs. Besant, who returned from his tour of the West with Mrs. Besant, was good enough to give an

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. J. Krishnamurthi also arrived in Bombay by the S.S. "China" on Thursday morning.

interesting account of his tour and especially of the progress of his mission, to a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." After visiting New York, Chicago and several important cities in South America, Mr. Krishnamurti went to California, in which place he made a pretty long stay. He is perfectly satisfied by the result of his extensive touring both in America and Europe. "People are very much interested", he said, "in my teachings." According to this World Teacher, the present world is suffering from an excessive desire towards physical happiness which, in itself, is quite an impossible thing to be realized. "Physical happiness only leads to the destruction of the self and drowns a man into ignorance and chaos." Mr. Krishnamurti believes that the panacea for all the evils in the world is the self-realisation which can be made possible by slowly yet ceaselessly effacing the self. "The stronger the desire to reach the goal of self-realisation, the more satisfactory will be the results. The life is a constant battle and a man has to fight it bravely whether to win or die." Mr. Krishnamurti feels that he has, in his self, attained to that sublime quality of self-realisation towards which he wants to attract the larger humanity by means of his teachings. To begin with, he prescribes the physical cleanliness and then the gradual control over the runaway mind.

MRS. BESANT ENTERTAINED

DINNER PARTY AT MATUNGA

Mrs. Annie Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jinaraja Dasa were the recipients of a warm welcome by the South Indian Association," Matunga.

The unavoidable absence of Mr. J. Krishnamurti caused great disappointment to those who had expected to meet him. The distinguished guests were also entertained to a very sumptuous dinner in right South Indian style. The dinner was strictly of a private nature and was cosmopolitan.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, President of the South Indian Association, Matunga, welcomed the distinguished guests.

Dr. Besant in thanking the organisers of the function said that she considered India as her own home. Her life-long association with South Indians in her field of activities had made her feel quite at home especially among the South Indians. However much the enemies of India might revile her, Dr. Annie Besant said, it was a great pleasure for her to live and work amidst those who trusted her.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer also made a speech suitable to the occasion.

The public meeting which was announced to take place was not held owing to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's pressing engagements. However, those who attended the function enjoyed to the fullest extent the short time that the guests were among them.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO BENGAL

"RELEASE THROUGH OUR STRENGTH."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

In a message to Bengal Mr. Gandhi says:—"I know that Bengal indeed India is impatient for the release of the detenus. At the risk of incurring the wrath of ardent patriots, I say to them, if you want their release through our strength boycott foreign cloth. The patriots retort we shall boycott British goods. Apart from the merits, may I say that those who cannot boycott foreign cloth will find themselves less able to boycott British goods. Let them remember that the cry of boycott of British goods is no new cry. I yield to none in my desire to see these patriots released from unlawful detention, but I know also that the only strength that is only possible for us at present to put forth is the boycott of foreign cloth, and if I am told, that the nation is not even ready for this, I know that she is not ready for anything else of useful character. But to those who read these lines let me ask: Are you ready for the boycott of foreign cloth, and if you are, prepare as many others as you can for the same simple sacrifice. And let no one deceive himself or herself that his or her duty is over when foreign mill-made cloth is replaced by home mill-made cloth. The reason is obvious."—Free Press.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HYDERABAD (DN.), Oct. 27.

The Hyderabad Educational Conference concluded its session yesterday evening. An interesting and many-sided programme was gone through including speeches, reading of papers and lantern lectures. Mr. Mahomed Hussein Jafri, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, spoke on the agricultural conditions in Denmark, while Nawab Mirzayar Jung, Chief Justice, expressed his views on the Conception of God.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference one urged the establishment of an Agricultural College in view of the prevailing unemployment and in view of the fact that the majority of the population of the Dominion were peasants, and its affiliation to the Osmania University. The opening of three more agricultural schools in Mharatwari, Tilangana and Karnatic districts was also urged.—A. P.

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OPENING OF GANG CANAL.

OF INESTIMABLE BENEFIT TO BIKANER.

"AMBITION OF LIFE-TIME FULFILLED"

VICEROY'S HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

SRI GANGANAGARAM (Bikaner State), Oct. 26.

Amidst scenes of Oriental splendour and before a large assembly of distinguished visitors, the Viceroy performed to-day the opening ceremony of the Ganganagar Canal this afternoon. The canal traces its source from the Ferozepur headworks and covers a distance of about 385 miles. Among those present were H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Maharajah of Bikaner and his sons, numerous State officials, a number of ruling Princes, including Jodhpur, Kotah and Newanagar, and many zemindars and cultivators. The ceremony was marked by military guards. Pundits chanting hymns and other imposing ceremonials amidst the salute of guns marked the opening of the canal. The Viceroy pressed an electric button, the gates opened and released the waters of the Sutlej river into two great feeders running through Bikaner territory.

A banquet with fireworks followed in the evening and general rejoicing took place in the capital of the State where a special message received within three minutes announced the opening of the canal.

BIKANER'S SPEECH

HUGE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen:—My foremost feeling to-day is one of the deepest thanksgiving to the Almighty and of the most heartfelt satisfaction that the ambition of a lifetime is about to be fulfilled by securing for a portion of my State the inestimable blessings of irrigation. Nearly two years ago at Ferozepur, where Your Excellency yesterday opened our Headworks, I expressed the fervent hope that it might be vouchsafed to me to witness the water flowing down the Canal in my State. Today that fervent hope and prayer is by the infinite mercy of Providence about to be fulfilled. To Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Irwin, I would express my warmest gratitude for honouring us with your presence on this great day for my State and my people. It is due to the grace of our beloved King-Emperor, and a manifest sign of the gracious interest which His Imperial Majesty is ever pleased to evince in the Princes and States of India, that an undertaking of such magnitude can be brought to a successful fruition for the benefit of the territories and subjects of an Indian State under the King-Emperor's protection. It was for this reason, and in order to testify once again to my deep debt of gratitude to the British Government—without whose impartial and generous support this project could never have been launched—that I did myself the honour of inviting Your Excellency, as the Representative of our august King-Emperor, to perform the Opening Ceremony here to-day, and I beg to thank Your Excellency very much for your consenting to do so.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

May I also respectfully add that on personal grounds as well it affords me the sincerest pleasure that this Ceremony is to be performed by Your Excellency? We welcome you here, Sir no less as a man than as a Viceroy, who by his deep religious convictions has made a strong appeal to the religious sentiment of India; who by his transparent sincerity and unaffected simplicity and the earnest manner in which he has been whole heartedly striving to mitigate, and if possible to eradicate, the greatest curse from which India is at present suffering—communal strife—has inspired general confidence and won universal respect and who during the short time he has been in India has, in more ways than one, already given practical demonstration of the fact that he is indeed a sincere friend of both the Princes and the people of India.

To-day when, after nearly 29 years of striving and strenuous endeavour, at least some portion of my State is at long last to share, as a part of this great Indian Empire in the benefits of irrigation. I like to carry my memory back and to remember with sincere gratitude not only those who are still labouring to make this Canal a success, but also those to whom we owe a deep debt for their assistance in the past—though they are no longer on the active list, and some alas! have joined the great majority. There are so many Officers of the Government of India and of the Punjab Government who have contributed to this great achievement to whom I would like to express my thanks and to pay a tribute. If I were to respond to the dictates of my heart, the list would soon become too long. But I must not fail on this happy occasion to reiterate our indebtedness to the late Lord Curzon, during whose vigorous and stimulating Viceroyalty a practical scheme for a big Irrigation Canal in Bikaner was first conceived in 1905; Lord Chelmsford during whose Viceroyalty a definite Agreement regarding the Sutlej Valley Project was finally signed; Sir Denzil Robertson, who, true to the best Imperial instinct, held and worked on the principle that Nature's gift of water should be used to the best advantage of the Country, whether dyed red or yellow on the Map of India; Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Edward Maclagan for their equal fair-mindedness and sympathy; and to my old and valued friend Sir Malcolm Hailey, whose ready help and that of the Punjab Government throughout the period of construction I gratefully acknowledge, and whom, with Lady Hailey we are delighted to welcome here to-day.

Amongst the talented Irrigation Engineers, past and present, it is a great pleasure to recall the names of Mr. Sidney Preston. Mr. R. G. Kennedy, the late Sir Michael Nethersole, Mr. H. W. M. Ives, Mr. E. R. Roy, Mr. R. P. Hadow, Mr. A. G. C. Fane, Mr. T B Tate and Mr. F. H. Burkitt, whilst Bikaner will never forget Mr. A. W. E. Standley, whom I have on a previous occasion described as the Father of this Project so far as we in Bikaner are concerned; and it is nice to see him here to-day back amongst us alongside with some other old Bikaneris I also wish to express my grateful acknowledgments for all that they have done to all the other Punjab Irrigation Engineers serving under Mr. Hadow.

OFFICERS' WORK.

I must also express my gratitude to the Officers of my own Government from top to bottom, without whose valuable services and loyal assistance little could have been achieved. The brunt of the work has fallen on the shoulders of Mr. Rudkin, our popular Revenue Minister, whose association with the State. I am happy to feel, dates back to 15 years when he came here as Revenue Commissioner. His expert knowledge, gained as a Punjab Officer of the Indian Civil Service, of irrigation questions and colonisation, which were necessarily new to my Government, has been of the greatest benefit. He has enjoyed the fullest confidence of myself and my Government, and has proved himself to be a true friend, philosopher and guide not only of the old Bikaner agriculturists but also of our new Colonists in the Canal area. Mr. Rudkin has been ably assisted by his experienced Lieutenant, Raj Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal, now Revenue Commissioner, Ganga Nagar. On him too, much responsibility and work have fallen. Our thanks are due also to Mr. F. C. Glass, the Senior Irrigation Engineer in the State. He was employed on this Project as far back as 1906 on the preliminary Survey, whilst since 1921 he has carried out in turn the detailed survey of the Canal area in the State and the construction of the Feeder and all the Distributaries within Bikaner territory. There are two other Officers whom I should like also particularly to mention to-day Mr. Rustomji the Finance Minister who with ability and cheerfulness, has never failed to respond to the huge calls of expenditure involved by this Project and the simultaneous construction of several extensions of the Bikaner State Railway, and Mr. Fearfield, the Manager of our Railway, for the great work accomplished by him and the other Officers under him in transporting the kankar required for the lining of the Canal. In order to convey some idea of the magnitude of the task, I might perhaps observe that in the project it was originally proposed to line the Canal with limestone conveyed from the Punjab quarries near Ambala. In consultation however with the Punjab Irrigation Officers it was ultimately decided to use instead kankar of a particularly suitabe type from the Darbari our State Railway undedtook to transport it from there to the Canal—and quarries not far from Bikaner City; and average distance of 250 miles with a return journey for the empty wagons of an equal distance. It is calculated that the substitution of our kankar for the Punjab limestone has saved the State about one crore of rupees in expenditure. Over one million tons of kankar have had to be transported, involving a very heavy strain on the Railway, which deserves its full meed of praise for this remarkable achievement. As a triumph of orgaisation it may be added that it was randered possible for the record quantity of 600 tons of kankar—or one whole train—to be loaded by means of bin-shoots in five minutes.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

Difficulties are made to be over—come and hope runs eternal in the human breast; and the hopes of all Bikaneris, together with those of a considerable proportion of the British subjects in the Punjab, are anxiously centred on the Bhakra Dam Project, which we are happy to feel is on the waiting list of Irrigation Schemes before the Punjab Government. Although it will involve my State in much heavier expenditure as compared with the 1905 project, it is calculated to irrigate in my State alone something like twice the area of this Pro-

(Continued on Next Page.)

MR. SASTRI AT CAPETOWN.

PLEADS FOR ALL-PARTY CO-OPERATION

INDIANS PRESENT ADDRESS

CAPETOWN October 24.

The Rt. Hon Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was given a reception at the Townhall on Saturday when the Mayor presided. After the presentation of the Indian address, four members of the Parliament representing the South African Nationalist and Labour parties and Mr. Maurice Alexander welcomed Mr. Sastri. They referred with pride to the Cape policy, equalitor of rights irrespective of race colour and made complimentary References to the Indian community.

Wessels Roux Nationalist said the Indian Parliamentary voters can influence for good and wished the Indians of Natal had votes Mr. Sastri pleaded for the active co-operation of all parties in the fulfilment of the agreement.

MR. GIRI'S REJOINDER.

"PRESENT RETRENCHMENT CERTAINLY A HASTY ACT."

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workmen's Union, in a long statement in reply to the communique of the Agent dated 22nd October asserts that every statement made by the Union can be proved. The present retrenchment, he adds, is certainly a hasty act, and the motives for it may be gathered by a shrewd reader from the Agent's reply.

Mr. Giri proceeds to say that the Agent strangely keeps silent when faced with his officers' estimate of the needs of the Kharagpur Workshops at 10,000 workmen and has nothing to say regarding his policy of private contracts. The Agent informed Government that no representation was received by him asking him to review the list of selection either on general grounds or in individual cases. But when he is told point blank that he misinformed Government and his letter dated the 16th September is quoted, he passes over the point.

Concluding, Mr. Giri says that where there is a strong difference of opinion between employers and employees, the best course of settlement is for the employer to confer with the accredited leaders of the employees or call for a truce pending reference to an impartial tribunal.—A. P.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO GO TO DELHI

The Bombay Government has refused permission to Mr. Vinayak Savarkar (interned at Ratnagiri) to preside over the Al-India Untouchables Conference to be held on Nov. 5 and 6 at Delhi.—A. P.

INDIAN EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE.

S. I. CHAMBER FAVOURS MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce has recommended the name of Mr. Narottam Morarji to represent India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1928 and has suggested the name of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., to be an adviser.—Free Press.

SIR BASIL PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

TO DISCUSS RESERVE BANK WITH STATE SECRETARY

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

It is announced in a Home Department communique that Sir Basil is proceeding to England for the purpose of discussing with the Secretary of State details of a plan for the constitution of the Reserve Bank on the basis of share capital and that he is expected to be back in India before the Christmas.—A. P.

SOVIET'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

PT. MOTILAL ACCEPTS INVITATION?

LAHORE, October 27.

Private advice has been received here from London to the effect that the Soviet Government has invited Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to attend the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Republic. Pandit Motilal has, it is understood subject to other engagements, accepted the invitation.—A. P.

ITALIAN LINER FOUNDERS.

SEQUEL TO BOILER EXPLOSION.

1,200 PERSONS SAVED

LONDON, October 26.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Italian liner "Principessa Mafalda" is reported to have foundered off Bahia last night.

The "Principessa Mafalda" of 9,000 tons, carried 1,600 passengers.

RESPONSE TO S. O. S.

Four ships responded to the "Mafalda's" SOS and rushed to her rescue on which they were so intent that wireless accounts of the disaster were necessarily meagre. The Brazilian Government ordered a light cruiser immediately to go to her help. Many passengers got into life-boats and rafts and sprang into the sea in life-belts But it is believed that many in the steerage went down with the ship which is opined, struck against a reef. The curious fact is that seven years ago the "Mafalda" was proceeding to Buenos Aires from Italy when she was erroneously reported to have struck a mine and sunk.

The loss is estimated at 700 lives.—Reuter.

PERSONS RESCUED.

Buenos Aires.—One of the rescue ships has wirelessed that the disaster to the "Mafalda" was due to an explosion.

It has been established that the French vessel "Formose" saved 120 persons, the British vessel, "Empirestar" 200 and the the German "Athenia" 400. The British steamer "Radiolence" assisted in the rescue but it is not known whether she saved any.—Reuter.

The Blue Star Line announce that the steamer "Avelona" has rescued 300 of those on board the "Mafalda."

FOUR MORE VESSELS ARRIVE.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Captain of the steamer "Formose" sends a wireless message to the effect that the rescue vessels hope to save almost all on board the "Mafalda". It says that four more rescue ships have arrived. The revised figures issued by the Company's offices state that there were 1208 including 240 crew on board. The vessel is reported to have remained afloat for four hours after sending out the S O S.—Reuter.

FINEST ITALIAN BOAT.

Rio de Janeiro.—The owners' local offices state that the "Mafalda" passengers totalled 905. The earlier figure of 1,600 appears in the Maritime Register which says that all the passengers were immigrants with the exception of 110.

The "Mafalda" was one of the finest and fastest boats of the Italian Mercantile Service. It was luxuriously equipped with a winter garden and a cinematograph and a daily newspaper was printed on board.

It is stated in the London offices of the owners of the "Mafalda" that no English passengers had booked in London.—Reuter.

1200 PERSONS SAVED

LONDON, October 26.

Rio de Janeiro.—It is known that 1,200 persons onboard "Mafalda" have been saved. The loss of life has been small. Difficulties were experienced by ship days ago when it was lamed through breaking its propellor shaft. It is confirmed that boilers exploded.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION OF BOILERS

HOW PANIC WAS AVERTED

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Rio De Janeiro.—"Mafaldu" relied on making the port safely. Water, however, forced its way into the stern and the engine-room. The explosion of the boilers, while the passengers were dining, was the first indication of the disaster, liner shaking as if struck by a tremendous impact. There was then the spectacle of passengers springing to their feet, rushing to the decks and donning life-belts, while many jumped overboard. The sea was calm. Coolness of the officers averted a panic and enabled most of the voyagers to abandon the ship rapidly. Persistent S. O. S. messages summoned ten vessels which were in the vicinity. The first alarmist reports of the heavy fatalities were due to erroneous passenger lists.—Reuter.

WOES OF INDIAN AGRICULTURIST.

"TIMES" SUGGESTS REMEDY

LONDON, Oct. 27.

To judge from the reports already published, the present state of agriculture in many regions in India is clearly so unsatisfactory as to justify considerable anxiety with regard to its future, says the "Times" in the course of a leader on the work hitherto completed by the Agricultural Commission. It expresses the opinion that if some of the difficulties besetting the path of the Indian cultivator are of his own making and can only be removed by education, some of the evidence before the Commission suggests that the administrative deterioration has followed reforms. The paper points out that the example of Australia indicates that a central organisation could render most valuable service to the Indian agriculture by co-ordinating the activities more especially research work of the departments of local Governments.—Reuter's Special.

DR. MOONJE'S WARNING.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL UNITY.

"PREMATURE INTERFERENCE SUICIDAL."

QUESTION: MATTER FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE AND HINDU MAHASABHA!

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The Unity Conference met this afternoon at the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Among those present were Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Bhagwandas, Mr. Sri Prakash, Shuaib Qureishi, Lala Giridharlal, Mr. T. Prakasam, Lala Shankarlal, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Dr. A. Suhruwardi, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardi, Mr. Syamsundar Chakraverty, Mr. K. C. Niyogi, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Mr. Subhas Bose and others. Preliminary discussions would take place at the meeting and then, it is understood, the Working Committee would form definite resolutions to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee meeting to-morrow.—Free Press.

SEN GUPTA'S SUGGESTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27

After about five hours' sitting, the Unity Conference called by the Congress President was adjourned till to-morrow at 8.30 a.m.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar opened the proceedings and Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Bhagwandas addressed the Conference. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta suggested that the question of conversion, sow slaughter and music before mosque should be discussed and the suggestions of the Conference be placed before the Working Committee of the Congress. Discussions on these subjects had not finished when the Conference adjourned for the day.

Owing to the illness of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Working Committee will meet at his place to-morrow and the All-India Congress Committee will assemble at 4-30 at Albert Hall.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE'S MESSAGE TO SJT IYENGAR.

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following wire to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress in connection with the Unity Coference at Calcutta: "I am sorry I cannot attend your Conference. Murderous assaults and murder of Hindus frequently happening. Talk of unity until Muslim attacks cease is futile. I earnestly request you to recognise that Hindu-Muslim differences, both political and religious, are matters essentially for settlement in the first instance between the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha. Let the Congress not interfere prematurely. Raising of fresh controversy in the Congress is suicidal".—Free Press.

GRAPPLE SITUATION BOLDLY.

DR KITCHLEW'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The Unity Conference, called by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, adopted a tentative resolution to the effect that it would be open for each community, Hindu or Muslim, to convert any individual of either community, above the age of eighteen, to be done not by force, trickery or in secrecy and there should be no public demonstration or jubilation over the matter. In case of disputes, it is suggested that the matter should be settled by Arbitration Boards composed of members of either community. An amendment that Congressmen should in no case take part directly or indirectly in such conversion was dropped.

As regards the question of music before mosque and cow-killing, the matter was still under discussion when the Conference adjourned till to-morrow. Resolutions, if accepted, will be placed before the Working Committee of the Congress which meets to-morrow at the residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the Congress as the paramount national organisation had every right to tackle the communal problem, especially in view of the fact that different communal organisations had so far failed to bridge the gulf.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a message to the Conference said that he could not persuade himself to attend the Conference. Dr. Kitchlew requested the Conference to grapple the situation boldly.—Free Press.

CRISIS IN RUMANIA

PRINCE CAROL'S STATEMENT.

MOVEMENT IN HIS FAVOUR

LONDON, October 26.

Berlin.—Rumania is again in the throes of a serious political crisis according to reports from Budapest, Belgrade and Vienna. Direct communication with Bucharest is subject to strict censorship. Matters have been apparently brought to a head with the arrest of the ex-Minister M. Manoilescu who was carrying letters and proclamations from Prince Carol which the Government considered were intended to launch a movement to place Prince Carol on the throne.

The Government 'communique' in this connection says that they will take the strictest measures to suppress such a movement. M. Manoilescu will be court-martialled and charged with endangering the security of the State.

At a meeting of the Peasants' Party which supports Prince Carol, the leaders declared that Rumania was in a state of revolution "caused by the ruling classes".—Reuter.

LONDON, October 26.

Paris.—Prince Carol interviewed, stated that letters carried by Manoilescu consisted of communications leaders of political parties in Rumania, including Prime Minister Bratianu. These confirmed the statements he had previously made the circulation of which in Rumania had not been permitted. Prince Carol alleged that notwithstanding this, Rumanian Government had published an announcement abroad saying that these statements had produced no effect. Prince Carol argued that the arrest of Manoilescu tended to show that there was movement in his favour.—Reuter

DIWALI CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

DISCUSSION ON INDIAN SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Indians in London celebrated Diwali at the residence of Mr. Bazah when a large gathering, including, Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Sen, Mr. Mullik, Mr. Vishnu Karandikar and others partook of sumptuous Indian dinner with special dishes of Indian sweets.

Discussing the political situation in India to-day, Mr. Saklatvala observed that Mahatma Gandhi had failed for the present. He emphasised that Ireland, China and Russia had broken the old system and made way for the new democracy. Mr. Gandhi, he said, was the only person in India to rouse the mass consciousness, but having failed to take advantage of organising Labour, he failed in his object.

Mr. Vishnu Karandikar, replying to the Communist M. P., said Ireland, China and Russia quoted by Mr. Saklatvala were armed, while India was unarmed. India could only organise passive resistance and Mr. Gandhi's movement was directed only in that channel. As seen by later events, Mr. Karandikar added, the Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha movement had shown India that strict discipline was essential for success.—Free Press.

EVILS OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

LYTTON ON JOINT ELECTORATES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Lord Lytton, the ex-Governor of Bengal, in the course of a letter to Maulvi Wahed Hussain on joint electorate, holds that communal representation helps to perpetuate sectional interests, but the Muslim community is not yet prepared to abandon it. The Maulvi's suggestion of a common electorate with reserved seats, Lord Lytton says is a 'via media' which might perhaps prove more acceptable. The proposal, he says, is well worth consideration.—Free Press.

ELECTRICIANS STRIKE WORK

GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE MANAGMENT.

B, N. R. STRIKE SITUATION

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

The situation at Kharagpur has intensified owing to strike of electricians who allege that they have been ill treated by the management who have gone back upon their word that the electricians would receive increased payment for their work during the lockout of the workmen in the workshop.

Their grievances are that after the closing down of the workshop the authorities asked them to carry on assuring them double wages. That promise was not fulfilled on the pay day which came off on Octobe 18 and the electricians allege that their complaints in that regard were not taken notice of.

Their absence from work has considerably added to the difficulties of the railway company which has managed to engage small Anglo-Indian lads to carry oct the work of the people who have gone on strike. They are paid from three to six rupees a day even though they have hardly any experience in the line.---Free Press.

SEVERAL WAGONS CAPSIZED

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

The Secretary of the Kharagpur Railwaymen's Union inform the Free Press of India that several wagons capsized in Kharagpur yard.---Free Press.

AUTHORITIES INTIMIDATING MAISTRIE

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

It is alleged by the Railwaymen's Union that the railway authorities have been intimidating maistries to work within the shops despite their own lock-out order. The maistries have demanded withdrawal of the lock-out notice to resume work.--Free Press.

APPEAL TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

At a mass meeting of the workers held here the following resolution was passed:

"This meeting of the Bengal Nagpur Railway workshop men requests the railway travelling public of India to demand an explanation from the Bengal Nagpur Railway proprietors of the dismissal of 2,000 workers on the ground of insufficiency of work in the light of the fact that 20 per cent. of the wagons of the company go without repairs necessitating the payment of heavy recurring fine by the company and holding out a constant menace to public safety."--Free Press.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS' SYMPATHY

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

The British Trade Union Congress has written a letter to Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar, Secretary of the Kharagpur Railwaymen's Union thanking him for the very full information supplied by him in regard to the struggle at Kharagpur. They assure the workers at Kharagpur of their best aid in fighting the retrenchment policy adopted by the railway company.

The Workers' Welfare League write to say that they have approached the Secretary of State for India for a speedy termination of the dispute.

Various trade unions in India and Burma have sent messages to the workers promising their support in their fight.---Free Press.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU IN LONDON.

CASES BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, October 26.

Pundit Motilal Nehru is shortly leaving for Paris to join his family and will return to London about the middle of November. He will appear in two cases Lakna Raj and Sassendi Raj disputes fixed for hearing in the Privy Council on November 21 and will leave for India on December 2 from Marseilles. Reuter.

PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

APPEAL TO EMPEROR

TOKIO, October 26.

The police seized and arrested a woman who was attempting to thrust a petition to grant woman suffrage inside the car of the Emperor as the latter was leaving the palace. It appears that illness had prevented the woman's husband from voting in the recent prefectural elections. The wife who was prevented from voting by proxy, had brooded on the "injustice" and decided to appeal direct to the Emperor.—Reuter.

PARIS, The King of Egypt visited the Paris mosque of the Mussalman Institute and presented 100,000 francs towards the building fund.—Reuter.

OPENING OF GANG CANAL

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ject, including not only the Hanumangarh Tehsil and the Nali tracts of the Surat garh Tehsil but also portions of the Nohar and Bhadra Tehsils, so that practically the whole of the Northern portion of the State could thereby be rendered immune from the vagaries and dangers of fitful monsoon. That any such project which aims at the alleviation of human suffering will receive Your Excellency's earnest and sympathetic attention, all those who are acquainted with your sincere convention, that it is the duty of every one to help in leaving the world better off than he found it are fully assumed; and with our neighbours across the Frontier, we most sincerly hope that during Your Excellency's Viceroyalty it may be possible for the Bhakra Dam Project to be sanctioned and taken in hand. At any rate, of this I am sure—that never will Your Excellency deal with an irrigation project which is more eagerly awaited and more sorely needed by the peasants than the Bhakri Dam Project. The appointment by Lord Curzon of an Irrigatio Commission led to many far-reaching schemes being devised and given effect to; and all well-wishers of India and of Your Excellency will hope that one of the substantial services and permanent benefits to our country from the deliberations of the Agricultural Commission and one of the landmarks of your Viceroyalty, will be the great stimulus given to much needed irrigation works.

HUGE COST OF CANAL.

It would perhaps be interesting to add that the cost to the Bikaner State of this Canal, inciuding about Rs. 55,00,000 representing our share of the headworks at Ferozepur is estimated to approximate Rs. 3,00,00,000, as against the original estimate of Rs. 2,01,00,000. Including the estimate in the current financial year, our total expenditure so far on this Canal and, during the last seven years, on our various railway schemes, already exceeds Rs. 4,78,64,000.

and we have had recourse to a public loan of only Rs. 1,82,50,000. The railway projects include the completion of a loop line to serve the area to be irrigated, 160 miles in length, including a small branch line to Anupgarh, which has yet to be built.

Though perhaps not unique in this respect, we have, instead of giving them commonplace names of insignificant villages or localities, called the two main branches of the Canal after Sri Karniji and Sri Laxmi Narayanji, the two patron deities of our State; whilst this place, which will for ever be remembered by posterity as the auspicious site of this historic ceremony, has been named Shivpur after one of the three Gods of our Hindu Trinity. Similarly the names of the more famous of my ancestors and of one very famous former Prime Minister—Maharao Hindu Mal—have been given to the more important villages—some of them destined in the days to come to grow into big towns and flourishing centres of trade through the advent of the Canal, which in response to popular request, I have, though not without diffidence, given my consent to be called the Gang Canal after my name; whilst two of the less important places have similarly been named after my two sons.

DUTIES OF KINGSHIP.

And now, Your Excellency, I must bring to a close a speech which I fear has already run to considerable length. The successful launching of this scheme will ever remain a standing monument to the solidarity of interests between the British Government and the Indian States the credit for which, as I have already attempted to make clear, is due to the officers of the Governments of India and the Punjab and to those of this State. For myself, throughout these 29 long and anxious years I have patiently waited, fortified in the belief that God will not forsake us in this our greatest need, and unwavering in my confidence in the justice and good will of the British Government; and I have been content to give all my trust, support and encouragement and the fullest powers to the officers of my State responsible for the carrying out of this great undertaking—happy in the consciousness of doing my duty by my State and my beloved people. I have humbly endeavoured in all earnestness to live up to the ancient Hindu ideal of Kingship. Etymologically a Raja is only he who "pleases" his people and keep them well content; protection is the very kernel of kingly duties according to the Mababharata, and of the six citadels of a kingdom mentioned in our Holy Scriptures, the citadel of "ready service and the love of the subjects" is the one most impregnable. A righteous Ruler is enjoined always to conduct himself in such manner as to forego what is dear to him for the sake of doing that which benefits his people. The same wisdom we find treasured in the culture of the West in the precept—

"The Prince exists for the sake of the State, not the State for the sake of the Prince."

Both by the tradition set up by my ancestors and by my own upbringing I have been taught to live for my people, their hopes and aspirations have been my prime ambition and their well-being my supreme reward. Your Excellency can, therefore, well imagine my emotion and my joy at the propitious advent of life-giving waters from the Punjab to irrigate our arid plains!

Your Excellency, to-day is the closing day of our Hindu Festival of Dewali—the Feast of Lamps—always held as auspicious and a good omen for man in his longing for greater and greater light. To-day Your Excellency will be lighting a new light, opening to my people a new life of Hope and Faith with the opening of the sluice gates here at Shivpur. In requesting Your Excellency to perform the opening ceremony of the Gang Canal, I am confident that this distinguished assembly will join me in humbly offering our devout thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe and in invoking His blessings upon this effort of ours for the good of my people. May the flood gates you open, open the door to the perennial flow of plenty and prosperity to my State!

BIKANER'S SPEECH AT BANQUET

At the banquet held in honour of his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at Ganga Nagar on Wednesday, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner said:

Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen:—A long speech from me to-night would mar the glorious ending of a great and glorious day. As, on the other hand, my proposing Their Excellencies' health without a word would be equally inappropriate, and as there are some feelings uppermost in my mind this evening. I hope His Excellency the Viceroy will not consider that I am guilty of a breach of any agreement if, in a few words, I give renewed expression to the very great pleasure which I and we all in Bikaner have derived in welcoming Their Excellencies most warmly in our midst on this, the proudest day of my life.

To refer to our disappointment at Their Excellencies not having the time to visit my Capital on this occasion would be to strike a discordant note on this happy day but remembering the pleasure that Their Excellencies gave us all during their visit to Bikaner last January I must add that we all greatly hope Their Excellencies will make good the deficiency of this visit by further honouring us and visiting Bikaner and Gajner again some time next cold weather, when I am in hopes that a welcome better in ecord with Bikaner traditions will also await His Excellency from the only recalcitrant inhabitants of my State viz. the Imperial Sandgrouse who did not last January, co-operate with us as whole-heartedly as I should have liked.

And with these words, I will now ask you all to join me in drinking a bumper to the health and happiness of His Excellency Lord Irwin our popular Viceroy, who has mastered the greatest of all secrets of success for any Ruler of Oriental countries, i.e., of personal touch and ready accessibility and eagerness to get at the bottom of things for himself, a Viceroy who through his charm at once makes everyone feel at ease, and one who has made a remarkable conquest of hearts in a remarkably short time; and I will couple with this toast the name of the gracious Lady, the noble Consort of our noble Viceroy, who so worthily supports her illustrious husband in discharging the arduous duties of his exalted Office--Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

IRON BONDS OF DISCIPLINE

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech, then said:—

Your Excellency, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I owe your Highness a debt of gratitude for having invited me to perform this historical ceremony to-day, and I must further thank you on Lady Irwin's behalf and on my own behalf for the very cordial manner in which you have just welcomed us to your State. I know that I speak for every member of this great gathering here to-day when I say that we are deeply grateful for all the trouble you have taken to enable so large a company to attend on this memorable occasion. Your Highness has, I have no doubt, long dreamt of this day, and of all that it means to thousands of your subjects, and so, to us, it is real happiness to be able through your kindness, to share in those glad feelings which come when hope wins fulfilment, and achievement comes at last to crown the long period of effort and anxiety. I am indeed, glad to think that this Canal, which is destined to bring such inestimable benefits to Bikaner, should bear Your Highness' name, and thus be a memorial for generations yet to come of a ruler to whose foresight, enthusiasm and devotion to the progress of his State, they will surely owe so much.

"Yesterday I had ths good fortune to perform the opening ceremony of the headworks at Ferozepore, to which this Canal traces its source. We are now seated 85 miles as the water flows from that spot, and find the streams of the Sutlej guided safely by an infinity of skill and labour to the borders of Bikaner. As Your Highness has just pointed out, special efforts have been made that none should be lost by the way, and I trust that the extensive concrete lining which constitutes a unique feature of this canal may be found completely to serve its purpose, and assure you a steady and adequate flow of water even at this great distance from the head of supply.

HAPPY AUSPICES.

The canal starts upon its mission of service under the happiest auspices, thanks to Your Highness' foresight. The land about to be irrigated has, as you have just pointed out, already been sold to cultivators, who are therefore, in a position to take advantage of the water as soon as it is delivered to them. I was interested to hear Your Highness refer to the favourable conditions of tenure on which settlers are to hold their land. I listened with much pleasure to the appreciative terms in which Your Highness referred to Mr. Rudkin's services in this connection.

H. E. the Viceroy contnued: "I venture to forecast that ere long many of the unproductive districts of your State will have become a prosperous colony by your Highness's enterprise. Again, the building of the canal loop of the State Railway, in anticipation of the completion of the Canal itself, should give cultivators the opportunity of finding an easy market for their produce without delay. The construction of the Canal itself has been greatly facilitated by Your Highness's cordial support and by the active assistance rendered by your State officials.

CLOSE CO-OPHRATION.

It is with special pleasure that I heard you speak of the close co-operation between the State Railway and the Punjab Irrigation staff, without which the difficulties of the work must have been much more formidable. It was, indeed, a great feat that all the materials for the concrete lining of the Canal, should have been transported without a hitch by Your Highness' railway, and I appreciate how much credit is due to your manager, Mr. Fearfield, and the officers who have been working under him. Your Highness has mentioned others to whom we are indebted for the successful completion of the work. I wish to endorse every word of commendation which you have uttered, and will only add that your best assurance for the permanent success of this canal is that it should have been designed and constructed by the Punjab Irrigation Department.

BHAKRA DAM SCHEME.

It is an inalienable as it is an invaluable quality of human nature to reach constantly forward, and therefore, I fully sympathise with Your Highness's anxiety that the Bhakra Dam Scheme should, in due course, be carried into effect. Whether the exhaustive enquiry which the Punjab Government are now making into the various matters connected with this project will prove it to be practicable or not, I cannot at present say, but I shall wait the result of the enquiry with deep interest.

IRON BONDS OF DISCIPLINE

And now, Your Highness, I think that all this company must be sharing my eagerness to see the waters at last rushing through these gates we see in front of us, and I must not detain you much longer. As I crossed the Sutlej 15 days ago nearly 300 miles above this point on my way from Simla to Kulu and watched its waters flowing freely and turbulently from the hills of far Tibet, I thought to myself, how little they know of the iron bonds of discipline to which human skill would shortly subject them. I also felt some solace in the thought that some part, at any rate, of the rain which makes life at times monotonous in our summer capital, would henceforth find its way to the waiting plains of Bikaner and be welcomed by people who really appreciate it. Researches, I believe, have shown that centuries ago, a river flowed through Bikaner, and that much of what is now a parched and thirsty waste was once a green land of gardens. Long ago it disappeared and with it, went the population of this country in a great emigration to the Indus Valley. It is a strange and happy reversal of fortune that the lost river of the desert is now being restored to its ancient site, and that once again, man will be able to live in comfort and plenty on its plains.

Your Highness, in now declaring the Ganga Canal open, I offer you our most heartfelt congratulations on the consummation of this great achievement, and our fervent hopes that it may long endure to bring prosperity to the State of whose fortunes you have been so wise and capable a guide. —A. P.

A REMARKABLE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly insert the following matter in the next issue of your valuable paper, as it forms an important national subject practically not taken notice of by the general public at the exhibition held during Dasara Week in Mysore.

In the exhibition, there were many articles exhibited and offered for sale, out of which one most original subject, has neither been properly exhibited nor demonstrated, but simply kept in the fine Arts Section.

It is what is named Subra-Veena, an invention of Veena, put into mechanical action. Fortunately I happened to be one of those few, who had the privilege to hear the instrument played upon and found the instrument capable of producing all the tunes of Veena including Gamakam or Mearh with great ease, and without any effort, whatever on the part of the player.

I understand that a Gold Medal has been offered by the Exhibition authorities, but I am of opinion that it deserves something better.

This invention, as the inventor says, gives scope for it to be constructed so large as the biggest piano, with sounds made available for thousands of people

I wish young men with sufficient education, take to music and the stage, and reveal to the world, the wonderful music of India, through the strings of this invention Subra-Veena which may very well be taken for a national musical instrument for India.

I however hope, the inventer will take more pains to exhibit the same, widely and in a better manner in the exhibition to be held at Madras during Congress Week.—Yours etc.

LOVER OF MUSIC.

Ulsoor, October 19.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on tour on November 1, and return on November 12. In the course of his tour he will visit Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Satara.

Look at your front.

Prof. R. A. & S. during tour throughout India have arrived here. They can tell one's past, present and future's life by the aid of Palmistry and Astrology and gives advice about business, job, Journey, Marriage, Court suits and sickness, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Gentlemen who want to consult at his own house, carriage hire will be charged extra.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

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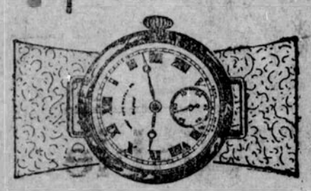
TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Horological Perfection



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IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

the State!" The resultant progress made by women in the social and civic spheres was described to us by all the people we questioned on this point as just short of miraculous.

The Soviets not only gave women the vote and put them on the same legal plane as men, but supplemented the legal emancipation by educative and ameliorative measures. Thus, among the simple peasant women, the most promising specimens are attached to sections of the local Soviets (municipalities) and various social institutions. There they learn the rudiments of social service and civic activity for at least three months, receiving a salary in lieu of their ordinary earnings. These methods have already yielded tangible results: there are 300,000 women members of local Soviets, 1,200 on Provincial Soviets, and 10 out of the 500 members of the Central Executive Committee—which last compares very favourably with the 6 women in the British House of Commons with its 615 members. No less than sixty per cent. of the doctors in the Soviet Union are women. Comrade Kameneva, who spoke on this question with the enthusiasm of a suffragette, said that for her one of the greatest triumphs of the Revolution was that it had placed Russian women, historically a backward class, in the vanguard of the Feminist movement.

ARE ELECTIONS FREE?

Our second interview was with the Secretary of the Moscow City Soviet—the counterpart of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner. For three hours, we bombarded him with all the questions which our critical brains could devise. I personally was interested in finding out how far elections to the Soviet were free and unfettered. The officials are elected by the Soviet, which is elected by the men and women over eighteen years in age. But out of a population of two million, 50,000 are disfranchised. These are mostly Nepmen who "exploit" (i.e. hire) labour, priests, and other persons who have actively opposed the Revolution. But the list, of disqualified persons grows shorter every year, even ex-officers of the "White" or counter-revolutionary armies, who have been loyal to the new "regime" since, being given the vote this year.

The elections are not on the basis of territorial constituencies, but of functional representation. Thus, factories elect one member for every thousand workers. Classes like doctors, journalists and housewives which are scattered all over the city meet together to elect their representative. The composition of the present Soviet is interesting:—38 per cent. manual workers, 25 per cent. clerical and administrative workers, 22 per cent. officials, 4 per cent. officers and soldiers of the Red Army, 4 per cent. house-wives, 3 1|2 per cent. students over eighteen years of age, 1 per cent. shop-keepers "not" employing labour, 1 per cent. cripples and invalids, 1|2 per cent. professional men, 1|2 per cent. domestic servants and 1|2 per cent. unemployed. It is quite evident that this body represents the broad mass of the citizens infinitely better than, say, the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But the method of election is by show of hands instead of by secret ballot. "Ah!" says the anti-Bolshevik triumphantly, "I told you so! This beautiful democracy exists only on paper. 'Why' not a secret, ballot?" To this the Soviet answer is that, while a ballot may be necessary in capitalistic countries in order to safeguard a voter against coercion by his landlord or his employer, in a Workers' State like Russia it is cumbersome and unnecessary. We made the most extensive inquiries into this matter wherever we went. The method of voting was no doubt established after the Revolution in order to subject the voting to the scrutiny of the Communist Party. But for the past few years, at any rate, this scrutiny has not been followed up with any action against the man who votes against the Communist candidate. The fact, for instance, that 30 per cent. of the members of the Moscow Soviet are non-party men who defeated Communist candidates shows that thousands of citizens must have voted for them without any hindrance. Besides, many of the village Soviets have non-Communist majorities. Indeed, in a Ukraine village I visited, there was not a single Communist among the officials or members of the Soviet. We may safely say that voting in Russian elections is to-day quite unfettered. What enables the Communists to give this right is their own popularity with the mass of the workers and the suppression of all rival party organization. This last part of their policy the Communists frankly justify as being necessary for the maintenance of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat until the electorate is educated enough to be trusted with the gigantic task of constructing a Socialist State over one-sixth of the surface of the globe in the face of concerted opposition from the rulers of the rest of the world.

LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM.

Of my memories of Russia, there is one I shall not easily forget—that of Lenin Dead. His Mausoleum just outside the walls of the Kremlin is open to the public from eight to nine o'clock every evening. When we got there, it was raining hard, but all the same there was a queue some fifty yards long of people waiting to get a glimpse of the dead leader. Luckily, having heard of the queue beforehand, we had obtained a letter of introduction which enabled us to go straight into the room where in a glass-case, the great revolutionist lay embalmed. At his head and feet were two Red Army soldiers almost as still as the sleeping figure. Along the passage which ran round the case the people were passing reverently, on their toes lest they should awake the sleeper—and yet what would they not give to have Lenin in their midst again! One old woman, all unconscious of the irony of her action, crossed herself as she gazed with adoration at the face which looked as fresh as if Lenin had only just gone to sleep, and his words flashed through my mind—"Religion is the opium of the people!"

Outside the mausoleum, we talked with some of the people who had passed through it with us. Most of them—business-like Soviet officials who would feel insulted if told that they were sentimental or religious—coming once or twice every week to renew their allegiance to their beloved leader of 1917 and the heroic years that followed, reviving their faith in the man and his message, and doing their routine work all the better for the inspiring and encouraging pilgrimage.

(To Be Continued.)

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

LONDON October 26.

Sir Alfred Mond addressing the delegates of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference at luncheon in London stated that chemical industries were co-operating with Government Departments in trials of fertilisers in Empire and elsewhere. A representative was going to India to study the best means of carrying out the proposals submitted by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India for the great scheme of co-operation in fertiliser propagando between Governments of India and Britain. He said arrangements were also made to carry out fertiliser trials in the Sudan.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 28TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that your past was very doubtful, and it is better for me not to rake it up, but let the wretched dead thing bury its head for ever. You and your flatterers may call it successful exactly as the henchmen of Government would have the world believe that the Reforms which are in their last gasp, were (or are) "successful." Your present, benefited as you surely are by bitter experience, is tolerably good, and future is bright indeed if you only keep up the present form: and so will India have a bright future, however, much her enemies might try to thwart her progress. Your stumbling block is the thrusting of your unwelcome presence on all, trying to pass yourself as a great wit in the knot of your friends, but making yourself the laughing stock of the assembly. Your hoarse discordant "laughs" would strike according to a vernacular proverb, even an ass with dengue or typhoid fever. (Yes, the ass suffers from the same ailments that his two-footed contemporaries suffer from, though the vets, may give them different names.) A man is known just as much by his laugh as by his handwriting, and you are therefore given this grandfatherly advice that you should try and cachinate as pleasantly as possible, as many officials do in districts to win over oppositionists or even official members and ministers successfully do to 'samjav' the recalcitrant thunderers in Councils. If, in your doubtful past, the war of love has not been waged, you will soon have to do so in the near future. You will soon be a living furnace of burning love (passion, if you don't mind), and the bellows of your anatomy will heave something like the wail of the deserted gipsy near a hill-side camp:—

"I would lose both body and soul, for you:
Beauty maddens the brain like Wine!"

Your daddy dear will not relish your game. You will marry, in spite of his protests, and will be threatened with disinheritance but your little sister, the pet of your father, being the last fruit of his earthly tree) will successfully plead on your behalf with "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

VICEROY TO OPEN ISLAM WEIR

BHAWALPUR, October 26.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Bhwalpur Durbar for the opening of the Islam Weir by H. E. the Viceroy on the 28th instant. This is the third of a series of weirs which is being constructed on the Sutlej river, at Pullah. A large number of guests have been invited to attend, the ceremony, including the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Hailey, Members and Ministers of the Punjab Government, and irrigation officers of the Sutlej Valley Project.—A. P.

On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the proposed building to the Native General Library, Pandharpur, was celebrated on the site of the institution by Mr. Govind Balkrishna Paricharak, President, City Municipality, Pandharpur.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes :—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee : within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for
Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. [illegible] & Co., Calcutta & London.

MR. MARDY JONES INVITED TO KHARAGPUR

TO STUDY STRIKE SITUATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M.P., who comes to Bombay to-day has been invited by the Kharagpur Railwaymen's Union to visit Kharagpur and see things for himself. Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AND CENSURE MOTION.

FEELING AMONG THE REQUISITIONISTS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

In connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, the feeling among the requisitionists in Bengal is that no useful purpose would be served by discussing the censure motion.

It is understood important topics for discussion will include boycott of British goods, Royal Commission and the Congress constitution.—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S TOUR PROGRAMME

BELGAUM, October, 26.

After finishing their tour in Jamkhandi State, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson will arrive at Gokak on the morning of the 31st instant, and visit the Gokak Falls and the Gokak Mills. At noon a visit will be paid to Konnur village and the canal works at Dhupdal, and their Excellencies arrive at Belgaum the same evening. On the morning of the 1st November, His Excellency will open the extension building of the Girls' High School of St. Joseph's Convent, and inspect the Belgaum Boy Scouts. The same day, His Excellency will visit the Belgaum European Club. On the morning of the 2nd, His Excellency and party will motor to Savantvadi State.—A. P.

P. AND O. BANKING CORPORATION.

CHARTERED BANK OFFER ACCEPTED

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Financial editors draw attention to the report that the holders of over 51 per cent. of the P. and O. Banking Corporation shares have accepted the offer of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, made through Lord Inchcape, to purchase shares at 216 sh. per share payable on December 31.

The offer remains open till November 15 but as the stipulated proportion of acceptances have been received the plan becomes effective and the control of the P. and O. Banking Corporation will pass to the Chartered Bank. Reuter.

P. AND O. COMPANY DECLARES FINAL DIVIDEND

LONDON October 26.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a final dividend of five percent making in all ten percent for the year tax free.—Reuter's Special.

SCHWARTZ BART ACQUITTED

LONDON October 26.

Paris.—Schwartz Bart has been acquitted of the murder of Petlura.—Reuter's Special.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC

Madan Manjari Pills.

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills.

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

Price :—per box Re. 1.

Napunsakatwarighrit.

Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.

Price :—per box Re. 1.

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AGENT :—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

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PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME

A fascinating and elusive fragrance that pleases the most fastidious taste.

PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER.

Retains its subtle fragrance and protects the complexion throughout the most strenuous day.

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Builds up Brain, Nerve & Body

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P.156.

Gain Beauty while you sleep

The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath.
If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

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HHHHH WEEK

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ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

AN APPALLING LIST.

"SAFETY FIRST" CAMPAIGN.

The following article on "Safety First" from the first number of the "Indian State Railways Magazine", edited by Mr. A. E. Tylden-Pattenson, Chief Publicity Officer, Indian State Railways will be read with interest:—

Accidents happen in every walk of life, and there are no professions which do not have at least some risk attached to them. Whether it is due to the speeded up form of life we now lead as compared to the life, certainly more calm, if less interesting, of our grandfathers or whether it is that owing to the iremendous publicity given to even the slightest news items in the press, accidents seem to be on the increase.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

The trouble about accidents is that it is not always the person who suffers who is responsible; very often carelessness leads to serious injury of some unfortunate person entirely innocent. In every phase of industry nowadays, the words "Safety First" are being drilled into old and young. Undoubtedly there are accidents which are unavoidable, but the great majority are entirely due to inattention or thoughtlessness. It is amazing how cheap human life is held and how men will risk it even for the gain of one or two minutes. This can be seen daily in the streets of any town. Some will even gamble with their lives for fun. On the railways, as with all business connected with transprotation and movement, there is a bigger scope for carelessness and the employee has countless of opportunities for disregarding his life and that of his fellow worker.

This has been realised by the Railway Administrations throughout the world and innumerable "Safety First" campaigns have been undertaken with remarkably successful results.

In India the matter has not been neglected and some of the Railways have produced 'Safety First" pamphlets, others have produced articles dealing with this in their Magazines. "Safety First" is a subject which cannot be overlooked for even a moment, it must be constantly brought to notice; talked about, illustrated, in fact "rammed down one's neck" to such an extent that the lessons taught become second nature.

EASY TO PREACH BUT DIFFICULT TO PRACTISE.

It is the most difficult thing to bring home to individuals the personal responsibility for accidents and it is a curious fact that although the average man will freely admit the value and necessity for "Safety First" he generally considers himself the last person to whom it should apply.

Only recently an instructor demonstrating a "Safety First" device in a workshop lost three fingers while explaining to his pupils that his method of work was the olny safe one!

A few years go in the United States the winning paper in a prevetion of accidents competition stated:—

"Certainly if a man does not show willingness to take such take to protect his own life and limb, then certainly he could not be expected to do what he ought to do to protect the lives and limbs of others, and viewed from that aspect, his being in the service is a menace not only to the lives of his associates, but to the property of the Company as well. Looking at the matter from that angle, all employees ought to co-operate with the officers of the Company in bringing about a more general compliance with what is considered good practice from the standpoint of safety."

In one year in India (1923-24) 3,4447 people were injured and 2,818 were killed in accidents on our railways Out of these totals 98.8 per cent. of the killed and 89.1 per cent. of the injured were victims of carelessness.

THE REMEDY.

What is going to be done about this? There is no reason for this appalling list to continue year by year. If all employees unite to enforce safety measures the total number of accidents can unquestionably be very considerably reduced. The Central Publicity Bureau is doing its bit by producing a film entitled "Safety First." It is hoped that it will be ready shortly and in a subsequent issue of this Magazine we intend describing it with illustrations. This film alone however is not sufficient and the movement in boosting "Safety First" should not rest with a central office or with the Railway Administrations themselves, it should penetrate right down to the foreman and finally to the individual. If every employee in charge of only a few men always makes a point of laying down for himself and for the men under him, safety precautions under which their work should be done and scrupulously follows these precautions himself, very great strides will have been made towards the reduction of accidents and the consequential pitiful list of widows and orphans.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL

TAND FOR ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Sir Herbert Samuel, former Liberal Minister who was High Commissioner for Palestine from 1920 to 1925, announced to-day that he had accepted the invitation to stand as a parliamentary candidate for the Darwen division of Lancashire. Sir Herbert has taken a prominent part with Mr. Lloyd Georke in the new Liberal campaign.—B. O. W.

FLAG COMPROMISE

ACENTURYS CONFLICT ENDS

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Cape Town.—Princess Alice, Mr. Sastri, Senators and Members of the Provincial Councils were among those present in the crowded galleries of the Assembly to-day.

General Hertzog, who was warmly applauded, began his announcement of the Flag settlement with a graceful gesture saying he would speak in English so that everyone in the House could understand. He enunciated the points of settlement and declared that the National Flag would express the position of the Union as an independent Dominion. He gave the details about the flying of the Union Jack and emphasised that henceforth their object was to reconcile all the people of South Africa.

QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

This was the crowning work of what had been accomplished at the Imperial Conference. For a century there had been constitutional conflict in South Africa but to-day 90 per cent. of the people wou'd agree that the question had been finally settled.

General Smuts in the course of his speech said he was convinced that the settlement would from a sound basis for lasting and honourable peace.

Dr. Malan proposed that the Bill should appropriately come into force on the next Union Day. This was seconded and unanimously passed after which the House adjourned. General Hertzog, General Smuts and Sir Thomas Smartt walked out arm in arm.

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT.

The most critical phase in the negotiations on South African flags issue was a meeting of the South African Party, at which unanimity was practically achieved, including most of the Natal delegates. Complete agreement of all parties on the outstanding points was reached at 5-45 to-night.

General Hertzog makes a statement in the Assembly to-morrow, simultaneously tabling an amendment embodying the settlement arrived at which prescribes that the flags of the Union shall be, firstly, the Union Jack, denoting the association of the Union with the group of nations constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, secondly, the National Flags as set out in the Flag Bill. The final draft also provides for the Union Jack to be flown with the National flag over official buildings in the capitals of the Union Provinces, in ports, over Government offices abroad, and such other places of the Union as the Government may decide. It empowers the Governor-General to fix the form in which the flags are to be flown by ships on the high seas, which means that the Union Jack will continue to be flown by ships until the decision of the Imperial Conference to the contrary.

The final settlement was reached on the definite understanding that as regards towns other than the capitals mentioned above there should be no sudden change. This means that the Union Jack will continue to be flown in Johannesburg, Kimberley, Grahamstown, etc.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD STATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently I had been on a tour to Hyderabad. During my observation I found a number of features in these Dominions, which, I believe, other states would be better off in adopting. I will allude to a few only that deserve our attention in these troublous times.

It is rumoured that there is race distinction in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions; but no difference seems to exist there. All the high officials of the State belonging to the different communities point to an equality as regards rights of the public. Besides, the unity existing among the officers is such that they are as closely united as the links in a chain.

Every community under H. H. Nizam's rule enjoys religious freedom, and still there has never been an instance of disharmony among any two races. This points to the impartial and judicious administration of all the officers.

The Muslims are under such restraint as to be truly religious and this restraint prevents them from becoming disloyal to the State, country or the religion.

All the religious institutions of Hindus and Mahomedans are alike under State protection, and occasionally whenever any financial bounty is given, it is given equally to both.

Learned persons of any community are given allowances or presents or jagirs, without any distinction of race or creed.

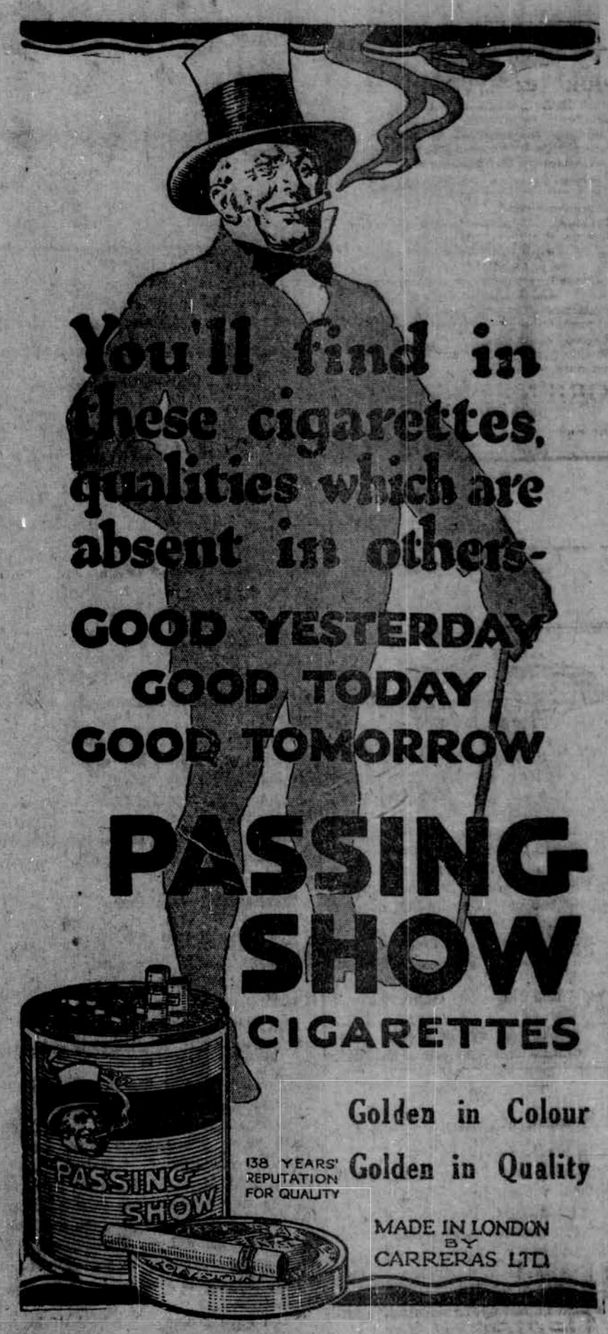
The routine of the Judicial and Administrative departments of this State is worth imitating by other Indian States.

Such a wise and magnanimous ruler as H. H. the Nizam must certainly be considered a great blessing by the subjects of the State. The relationship of H. H. the Nizam with the British is yet another proof of His Highness's prudence.

I venture to say that I was quite struck with the peace and harmony pervading this State and I dare say the same kind of wise and sensible administration adopted by other Indian rulers would tend to conciliate both the Hindus and Mahomedans and spread perfect peace throughout India.

I wonder that with such an excellent administration, the State was much maligned some time back, but the patience, endurance, and impartial measures of the magnanimous ruler won in the end, and we see in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions a model State with peace and harmonious unity among the subjects.—Yours, etc.

SYED MAHOMED KADRI.



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VOL XV NO 154— BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 28 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

XIII.

THE PENNY FORTUNE TELLER.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who figures in the story has been invited by Rita on the excursion. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

A motely crowd of Arabs, Moroccans, Bedouins, Riffs, Corsicans and what not, crowded the companion. Some brought fish, others melons, while a race of fortune-tellers was let loose from the barrack-room of Destiny. They read faces, they felt bumps. They read hands and they were interminably voluable in their predictions. One of them, It Saiyad, seized hold of Rita's hand. He read it, but spoke nothing. Tomlins who was looking at Rita's hand was struck by the silence of the man. He asked him why he was not divining. iIbu Saiyad said that he never divined in public. He would, however, tell Rita all he knew about her in private. Rita said she had nothing to conceal from Tomlins.

—"So be it," guttered Ibu Saiyad. "Ah, ah! very goot---plenty money, plenty husbands, plenty health, plenty children . Ah, ah! your temper---ah! like dynamite. Very goot. Ah, line of chraacter. Ah, I am an old man, I see crooked, bent. Is it so? My eyes no goot now. Ah, very goot, very goot. A lover after you now. Very goot, Any other question, madam?"

Rita: "You are an old liar. I don't believe a single word of what you say."

Tomlins: "Rita, you may believe or not. But has he no right to speak. He is doing his best for you, poor fellow." (Then turning to the soothsayer) "Tell me what more you can read in her hand. Mind don't lie."

Rita: "I am not going to show him my hand any more.

Tomlins: "Rita, open your hand, will you? There now, Mr. Soothsayer, go ahead!"

Ibu Saiyad: (trembling) "Sir, I am an old man. The lady has already called me a liar. I am a liar. I live by lying. If I told the truth no one would give me a pis."

Tomlins: "Now, don't waste my time. Come out with it. Tell us what more you can read in her palm."

Ibu Saiyad: "No, sir--no, governor, I can't read any more. I am getting blind."

There was no use palavering him. He had been shied off into silence. Tomlins thought of a change of subject. He called up Stella who was busy having her hand read by a youthful vaticinator.

Tomlins: "Now look at this hand--read it."

Ibu Saiyad: "Ah, ah! queen's hand. Very goot, very goot, Not so many husbands but yet quite goot. Yes, plenty money to come very shortly. Very rich marriage. character line---ah, I am losing sight. I can't see but it must be there. Ah, it is there---there snake-like, very clear now. Long age---very long. Death by drowning. Far off yet. Very far off. Plenty children, but children no goot."

Ibu Saiyad was unduly circumspect after what he had just witnessed He said that if he got his 'bukshees' first he would speak more truthfully and freely. Tomlins was not in favour of prepayment but Rita was. She said she would hear him in private which, of course, would not exclude Tomlins Ibu Saiyad then retired with her into the privacy of her ante-room and Ibu Saiyad continued:

"Ah, you are a born tragedienne---very brave wife, husbands all obedient, except one or two. Plenty money. Ah, I see you lose it too. Never mind but you get nice husband. Present husband very goot---very goot".

Ibu Saiyad closed his rhadamanthus some what abruptly. Rita had struck terror into him. And she was darting her fixed gaze at him which would have culminated in a kick or two to the old fortune--teller which he had not bargained for in his 'bukshees.' But there was the staying hand of Tomlins.

Tomlins: "It is a fiasco. He has said nothing."

Rita: (Much relieved) No, nothing at all except that I have money."

Tomlins: "Which, however, you will lose."

Rita: "Yes, unless I am careful."

Tomlins: "The qualification is unnecessary."

Ibu Saiyad asked Tomlins to show him his hand but he declined to read it in the presence of any one. Rita insisted upon being present reminding Tomlins that she had not excluded him. Tomlins told Ibu Saiyad that he could fire away not minding the lady who was his close relation.

"Ah, then I will compare the two hands' he added. He did so. He said the two hands are destined to be joined and disjoined. He saw it clearly. Then he turned to Tomlins.

"You have a fine hand, sir," he said, 'strong will---great power over women. Marry twice. First wife faithless, second wife faithful. First wife bring money, second wife happiness. Money yes, not too much. Goot small money. Death drowning, sir---far off yet, don't fear."

This interlude was amusing but of doubtful interest to the parties concerned. Stella was in high glee over her fortune which, she said, had been confirmed by three fortune-tellers. This brought Rita to reflect whether sh should not also show her hand to others which she did. But the fortune-tellers appear to have previously conspired to use more or less the same formulae. Rita suspected that they had all been heavily bribed by Steela which was partially true as Steela had certainly disbursed larger 'bukshees' than either Rita or Tomlins.

CHPATER XIV.

RETURN HOME

The cruiser had been at sea over six weeks. It had cruised round the Mediterranian. The inclemency of the season was now abating. Imam was anxious to go to Paris.

Rita was anxious to dismiss Stella. Stella was anxious to spite Rita. Tomlins was anxious to return to duty. So all were anxious to return and they did return. Their boat dropped anchor off Ostend from where Imam left for Paris, and Stella who had previously accepted his invitation, accompanied him. Rita was left with Tomlins. She had sent for him to avenge Imam and Stella. He had failed to meet her expectations. Now that she was alone with him she would give him a bit of her mind.

Rita: "So you must be glad to get back to your work."

Tomlins: "Glad or not I have got to return. I am a poor man living on a small salary."

Rita: "I don't suppose you deserve any better."

Tomlins: "Not, Rita, in your estimation. Why do you look cross?"

Rita: "I had wired for you to punch that scoundrel Imam's head for me. You didn't do it".

Tomlins: "You didn't ask me to punch his head at all."

Rita: "Did I not tell you the whole story?"

Tomlins: "You did. But where did the punching come in?"

Rita: "Didn't he deserve it?"

Tomlins: "Well, opinions may differ. But it seems to me that you asked me to punch the wrong person".

Rita: "Who do you think was then in the wrong"?

Tomlins: "Well, I am no moralist, but I think he was provoked."

Rita: "Of course, provoked by Jaffar."

Tomlins: "And others perhaps."

Rita: "You are taking sides, Mr. Tomlins. Imam has bribed you. That is what comes of being poor. Any one cn bribe them."

Tomlins: "Rita, don't make wild statements. There was no occasion to bribe me at all."

Rita: "Then I suppose it is Stella?"

Tomlins: "What has Stella got to do with it?"

Rita: "Then whoever bribe dyou? It must be the master."

Tomlins: Jaffar has presented me a gold cigarette case which he said he no longer needed as he had given up smoking cigarettes since he contracted a cough. But it wasn't a bribe."

Rita: "Yes, it was a bribe. I know it. I now see it. You are in his pay."

Tomlins: "Rita, a man who argues with a woman is a fool. Women were never made for argument. They were made to play with."

Rita: "I don't see why you should libel women. We have topped the list in the Tripos, beaten the senior wrangler. How can they do that without argument?"

Tomlins: "Yes, they are not women. They beome unsexed. Women who argue cease to be women. They become men."

Rita: Well, you are trying to get away from this point. When are you leaving? I mean, when must you leave?"

Tomlins: "Why, any business for me?"

Rita: "Never mind. Answer my question first."

Tomlins: "Well, let me see to-day is the thirtieth day of April, isn't it? I have to rejoin my duty on the 15th of June. I suppose I must set sail early in the last week of May."

Rita: "You have then about six or seven weeks yet to go."

Tomlins: "Of which I must spend a month at Bristol at the head office."

Rita: "Still you have two weeks to spare."

Tomlins: "Imam has bespoken a week with him in Paris and I have promised Stella four days on her own account."

Rita: "Then you have scarcely any time to lose. I am glad I took out the subject."

Tomlins: "I have mentally calculated all the same".

Rita: "I have no doubt. How could you afford to miss your fixtures with Stella and Imam?"

Tomlins: "Or with any, Rita?"

Rita thought. Her 'Mutah' would end in June should she pop the question or let him do it. She had better wait.

Rita: Well, you rejoin your duty on the 15th June or later. My 'Mutah' ends and I am a free woman again."

Tomlins: "Not necessarily unless Jaffar changes his mind."

Rita: "Why, is he thinking of marrying me again?"

Tomlins: "He told me so. I think the old man is too averse to change."

Rita: "But, Archie, I won't marry him again. He is too old for me and too peevish."

Tomlins: "But he has made you a good home. He is kind and considerate. He lets you do anything you want. Where can you get such an accommodating husband?"

Rita: "I don't want to marry him."

Tomlins: "Then why not marry Imam? He is young and handsome and I suppose owns a share in his uncle's business."

Rita: "But he is now sweet on Steela. He won't marry me."

Tomlins: "He might if you refuse his uncle. He is anxious to keep you in the house."

Rita: "But I don't like these uncivilised Kaechis. I am a Christian and want to marry one."

Tomlins: "With your money it is easy to get one. But he might be marrying your money."

Rita: "To me a bad Christian is any day better than a good Moslem."

Tomlins: "But he must be at least a Christian." He must be attending church"

Rita: "That can be easily found out from the Pastor."

Tomlins: "Every church-goer is not a Christian. But as I have said before, Rita, he who argues with a woman gets folly for his pains."

Rita: "You will write to me, Archie, won't you?"

Tomlins "Yes, certainly. I have been always doing that."

Rita: "And when I am free what shall I do?"

Tomlins: "Take rest. You need it."

Rita thought Tomlins was hopelessly obtuse. She had gone as far as it was discreet. She could not go any further without betraying herself. Tomlins had, of course, long understood the drift of Rita's questions. He envied Rita's money; but he would prefer Stella only if she were less frivolous. But Stella was a flapper, a gay butterfly. She would be a costly wife. He was a poor mechanic living on three hundred pounds a year. That amount would go in a single one of my lady's costume. She was out of the question. As for Rita she had money and a temper, passable looks and many misaccomplishments. But he knew how to tame her temper and the rest did not matter. It was too early to propose. The time was not yet. He would take time to consider and consult his pal celestian.

Tomlins had had a long chat with Jaffar who seemed very pleased with him. He invited him to his next 'Id' as his private guest. He assured him of every consideration. Rita parted with Tomlins with tearful eyes. "Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean," she said. But she knew that they had melted for the departure of Tomlins. They kissed each other and Tomlins left for Sheffield.

Left alone with Jaffar, Rita was herself again. She passed in review all Jaffar's misdeeds and every night treated him to a set of curtain lectures upon his rotten character. Jaffar always had one answer to all her castigations. "Yes, my dear," he agreed with everything she said. He agreed even with all her contradictions. It merely sufficed to heap more fuel upon the fire. But by midnight the inquisition was closed and except for an occasional scorpion sting the remaining weeks passed uneventually.

Meanwhile, Imam and Stella were both at Paris. Imam had also been fully married but he took a great liking to Stella, promised to give a discharge to one of his wives, and put her in her place. Stella was an astute business woman. She had not travelled far without gathering pebbles from the roadside. She knew Imam was a fine man and would make a good husband. But she equally knew that her social activities would be greatly curtailed by him. Jaffar was a safer man, though older. But old age is often an asset to a young wife. It gives hostage to ill-treatment. These considerations were in themselves in decisive. But what influenced Steela was her spirit of revenge, She had to be square with Rita. The old thing had been insulting and impressing her alternatively. She was above insulting but would impress her by sitting in her throne without which, Rita would feel jealous and would not Stella give the world to excite her jealousy. This was her plan.

As for poor Tomlins she had been encouraging him towards the same end. He was used as the main brake to Rita, and as one with whom a little flirtation did not harm and did Rita a great deal damage by rousing her to insensate fury. It was fine fun.

Imam wanted Tomlins to tell him all about Rita's past. He was anxious that the money Rita had earned should not go out of the family. For that purpose he was prepared to marry Rita, even if Jaffar refused to. It is true that before his marriage to her he had taken a real fancy to Rita but things were now changed by Stella's orientation on the horizon. He was a man with powerful will but not of the strength Tomlins possessed. He could manage Rita but could not avoid a scene.

A SYSTEM OF SHAMS.

FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY

IGNOBLE ART OF DEMAGOGUES

DEAN INGE'S INDICTMENT

All forms of goverament are bad; but there is hardly any which could not be made to work satisfactorily if we all choose as our motto the maxim which Mr. Bernard Shaw says is the test of a gentleman: "Try to put into the common stock a little more than you take out." As for private property, let us end with St. Thomas Aqinas: "The possession of riches is not unlawful if the order of reason be observed—that is to say that a man possesses justly what he owns and that he was it in a proper manner for himself and others" writes Dean Inge in a thought provoking article.

How shall we be governed seventy-five years hence? The Americans, who are the only real Conservatives left, would bring out their Victorian shibboleths and tell us that the irresistible march of Democracy must continue till all our effete survivals are abolished. But on the other side of the Atlantic the word Democracy is charged with emotional values which have very little to do either with the meaning of the word or with our experience of that particular adventure in government. In fact, "Democracy" in America means anything or nothing at all, which makes it an excellent slogan.

We who have seen the thing at close quarters are not inclined to burn any more incense before the fetish. It was a necessary phase in political evolution; that it is the final phase hardly anyone believes any longer. It is in the curious position of having no friends, though we all did lipservice to it when we wanted to bring the Americans into the war. The rich have never liked it or believed in it. The middle class, that patient Issachar bowed between two burdens, would prefer almost any other form of government. The labouring class used it as a weapon to destroy privilege, but is now thoroughly out of patience with it. All the new Radical movements are openly anti-democratic. Democracy continues only because there seems to be no alternative, or because we don't like the look of the alternatives—Lenin, Mussolini or the Pope.

TOWARDS DESPOTISM.

History indicates that Democracies are short lived. Von Sybel said that universal sufferage always heralds the end of popular government. Tocqueville saw that the more successful Democracy is in levelling a nonnlation, the less resistance the next despotism will meet. Others have said the same thing—a democracy may end in a despotism, but not in Socialism, which be'ongs to a different order. Democracies, another critic has said, always die young and of the same two diseases—the destruction of national credit and prosperity by predatory legislation, and the emergence of militant groups which the State is too week to control.

The power and the danger of Democracy both rest on a superstition—an imagined divine or natural sanction. The ballot-box is a Urim and Thummin for ascertaining the will of the Deity. The odd man somehow enjoys plenary inspiration. "Vox populi vox Dei." But the voice of the people on one notable occasion cried "Crucify him!" and its verdicts are often not much more intelligent than this. As Sir Henry Maine wrote: Universal suffrage would have prohibited the spinning jenny and power loom, the threshing machine and the Gregorian calendar: it would have restored the Stuarts."

The art of the demagogue is that of the parrot; he acts on the suggestibility of the crowd by repeating some senseless catchword. It is not a pleasant trade, in fact. it is so repulsive that men of high character often refuse to have anything to do with democratic political "Few," says Louis Simond, "will take the trouble of persuading the people, except those who have an interest in deceiving them." An American has remarked that those who shout Abraham Lincoln's claptrap about "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," usually want to live on the people, by the people and for themselves. It is an ignoble art, because it consists mainly of vicarious bribery. Individuals sometimes rise above selfishness. classes never Herd-morality is centuries behind individual morality.

"THE IDEALS OF 1789."

And yet the democratic machine seems to the cupidity of the masses to work too slowly. The millennium comes no nearer. The process of dividing up the worldly goods of the minority seems to be much more difficult than might have been supposed. The Syndicalists already speak of Democracy as a bourgeois conception. Why, they ask, should the majority rule? The majority must obey those who are wiser, and above all more determined, than themselves. This is the language which they use; and in countries where there is no tradition of popular government the revolutionary party, if victorious, makes no attempt to establish it. There is no country in the world where Democracy is spurned with such unqualified contempt as in Soviet Russia. If we compare the Russian Revolution with the French we can see how far the world moved in a hundred years And the movement has been away from the "ideas of 1789."

One of the advantages of Democracy is that it is unworkable that it covers a whole system of shams, some of which are tolerably serviceable. Public opinion mediates between herd-morality and the much higher morality of conscientious individuals. It is also more intelligent than the impulses of the herd, being to some extent informed by respectable thinkers. Representative government still produces a capable set of men to act as legislators; and though they are no longer allowed to vote as they please, their masters for the time being are not so much the electors as the Cabinet—a secret committee which is quite undemocratic, and in a sense unconstitutional; it has grown because it was needed. We have also the equivalent of a Second Chamber in the permanent Civil Service a very able body of men who would make it difficult for a Labour Government to fulfil wilder promises. It is these mitigations of Democracy which make its continued existence possible; and perhaps expedients of this kind may keep it in being for the remainder of the century.

WHOLESALE CONFISCATION.

We have not yet had experience of a government of the large bribers, coming into power weighted with numerous pledges of wholesale confiscation. We cannot expect to escape this fate much longer, and the results may convince those who have anything to lose that a continuance of democratic institutions would be suicidal. But I think we shall go on as we are without any constitutional change. Schemes of nationalisation are likely to be dropped, since where ever they have been tried, the consequence has been a heavy loss to the Exchequer. What we may expect in see is the imposition of heavier and heavier burdens upon industry, and the steady growth of the new parasitic, class which is already sucking the life-blood of the nations.

A large proportion of the population already lives on the rates and taxes the young, the old, and over a million of unemployed. No government dares to touch the dole, though all admit that it is the most deadly instrument of demoralisation which has ever been devised. Each year that lasts makes it more impossible to rescue the dole-receivers from habits of idleness. In a few years the unemployed, becomo permanently unemployable, a deadweight of industry and a temptation to all who prefer football, cinemas, and "chocolate-money" to honest labour.

So far as I can see, the only government which would be strong enough to bring this disastrous state of things to an end would be that form of government which we are least likely to see—a bureaucratic State-Socialism resting on military force. Another great war, followed by revolutionary outbreaks, might lead us to acquiesce in this type of government. but it is wholly alien to the temper and traditions of the British nation, and perhaps we are the least likely among all of the nations of Europe to put ourselves under such a system. Failing this, I believe we shall continue to try to make Democracy work till the end of the century; but we shall be in the condition of an animal tortured by parasites and less and less able to keep itself in a state of health and vigour.

THE NATION NOT THE POPULACE.

A good government should of course be organic, representing the nation, not the populace, which is only the most numerous class. The future is with organised and skilled direction, as Mr. Wells has so often told us; but this is peculiarly difficult to obtain under democracy. There are also dangers in over-organisation. Under bureaucratic tyranny the individual life may lose value for itself; and when this happens there will be no more fruitful effort. But I do not think that we in England need fear this, though the same result may follow fithe Treasury lies in wait for all savings "The value of institutions," says Mr. H. A. L. Fisher "depends upon the extent to which they assist the free development of human powers and the adequate remuneration of merit." This is a sound Liberal maxim which recalls the day when Liberals had principles and believed in them. There is room for such a party in the State to-day.

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